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Order Full Traffic Lights; New French Crisis Looms; More Shoes for Children

The World's Day—July 28, 1943

Massachusetts: Normal Traffic Lights Ordered

Dimout shields on traffic lights on all State highways were ordered removed by the State Public Works Commission, it was announced today by Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner. Also all cities and towns have been requested to do likewise with lights under their control.

Side streets are a war casualty today in a municipal street resurfacing program that finds the Department of Public Works concentrating on Boston thoroughfares that lead to war plants and Army and Navy installations.

A Senate probe into the number of officials and employees of Federal agencies abolished by Congress who have been given new Government jobs will be demanded by Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, he said today, as he cited numerous appointments in New England of men given posts after Federal offices were closed.

Closing of the Fourth WAC Training Center at Fort Devens, Mass., on Sept. 1, was ordered today by the Army, which announced that the facilities are needed for other purposes.

Europe: New Crisis Threatens French Committee

A new crisis threatens the French Committee of National Liberation, precipitated by Gen. Henri Giraud's objection to a number of actions taken by the Committee during his absence in the United States and Canada. He is reported opposed to the lowering of the age limit for officers in the armed forces and to a number of appointments in the colonial administration. Since his return, the Committee has been meeting daily.

The Spanish Cabinet has been holding regular meetings since July 23 in order to keep its ministers in close touch with international affairs, particularly affairs in Italy.

Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London, has been appointed Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Maisky is now in Moscow, but it is said that the new appointment will not preclude his return to London as Ambassador.

No settlement with Italy should be made without the participation of France, declared Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a broadcast from Algiers.

The Spanish Falange Central Council is scheduled to meet next week to consider measures regarding public security and internal discipline, according to the Paris Radio.

Martial law has been declared by the Germans in a certain sector of the Swedish-Norwegian border, according to the British Radio quoting a report from Stockholm.

Mass extermination of Poles in the Lublin district of Poland "have swept all over the Cracow and Radom sectors as well," the British Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

King Haakon of Norway, in a speech at Liverpool, described the war outlook as much brighter than it was the first of the year, but added that "it might take six months or a year or more before Norwegians can return to Norway."

Washington: More Shoes for Children Authorized

Increased production of children's and infants' shoes and men's work shoes was authorized by the War Production Board which said that despite rationing of most types the demand for such footwear had been exceeding supply by a substantial margin.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, reported that American built merchant ships are being chartered to United Nations "which have excess pools of maritime personnel due to severe ship losses during the war and which are in need of tonnage." [Page 3.]

Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles was appointed Chief of Air Staff, succeeding Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, who "has been given an undisclosed assignment of extreme importance."

Blue point rationing stamps for August will overlap the September stamps by three weeks, remaining valid until Sept. 30, the Office of Price Administration ruled. Simultaneously it listed several changes in point values to become effective Aug. 1.

Vice-President Wallace's Detroit speech in which he attacked powerful groups for attempting to destroy President Roosevelt's domestic gains of the last 10 years and indirectly called them "American Fascists" was denounced by Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as "playing right into Hitler's hands," since it aimed to brand all those opposing the Administration as Fascists.

Declaring open war on "selfish pressure groups who want to abolish the Office of Price Administration for their own profit," Chester A. Bowles took up his job as general manager of the OPA. [Page 8.]

National: Petrillo Plans Good-Will Tours

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, announced his union planned to spend several thousand dollars sending big city symphonic and philharmonic orchestras to small communities all over the United States. [Page 8.]

Adding 150,000 horsepower to Northwest war industries, a huge new generator is turning at Grand Coulee, the world's biggest dam, Bureau of Reclamation Engineers report. The installation was completed 10 days ahead of schedule.

Italy: Allies to Limit Return of Possessions

The Allies will not return to Italy all of its North African possessions in the event of its "honorable capitulation," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. [Page 1.]

Premier Marshal Badoglio's Cabinet banned the Fascist Party. There were reports of widespread disorders in Italy, including serious outbreaks at Milan.

Eden Bars Return of 'All' Italian Colonies; Badoglio's Decree Dissolves Fascist Party; Americans Advance Against Nazis in Sicily

Seventh Army captures towns in march toward Messina—Hamburg bombed again.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The United States Seventh Army has captured Cefalu, 90 miles west of Messina on the north coast of Sicily, and is advancing head-on against firmly entrenched German forces near San Stefano.

Apparently the Americans are ready to hurl their weight against the northern anchor of the enemy's arc-like line, while the Canadians in the center and the British on the right launch simultaneous assaults.

Regardless of what is happening in Italy, it is increasingly plain that the Germans intend to make a real fight to hold their Sicilian bridgehead. They still are moving substantial reinforcements across the Messina Strait and Italian troops, who succeeded in escaping into the German lines, are being put to work building mine fields and other defenses.

But it remains to be seen how long the Germans, even with the advantages of the rugged terrain in Northeastern Sicily, can hold out when the Allies bring their full strength to bear.

At Catania, the British Eighth Army has been held to a stalemate for the thirteenth successive day, which is longer than it was stopped either at El Alamein in Egypt when it went on the attack, or at the Mareth Line in Tunisia.

But this may be due in a large measure to the fact that Allied airmen have been concentrating on supply routes and communications rather than on field batteries and entrenchments. Once the American, British, and Canadian armies start a climactic push the air forces undoubtedly will be shifted to battlefield assignments and the issue should be decided soon, for the Germans can offer little effective opposition in the skies.

Huge RAF Fleet Bombs Hamburg Again

Meanwhile, another huge fleet of RAF blockbuster raiders has attacked Hamburg for the fourth night in a row. Hamburg's usefulness as a port or communications center must be virtually at an end. Since the night of July 24 about 5,000 tons of bombs have fallen in the City. This is within a few hundred tons of the total tonnage the Luftwaffe dropped on all Britain in the fall of 1940. Incidentally, there may be more than meets the eye in this attempt to efface Hamburg from the military map. It is barely possible it may be the prelude to an important Allied amphibious operation in Northern Europe.

Nineteen more aerial attacks on Kiska in the past two days make it appear certain that landing forces will be sent ashore on this last-held Japanese outpost in the Aleutians in the immediate future. Kiska has been raided 60 times this month.

And a second raid in four days by Liberator bombers on Wake

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Associated Press

British Leaflet Does Its Work

An Italian policeman (right) reads aloud a leaflet written in Italian giving the latest news and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's 1940 speech to the Italian people. These leaflets were dropped on Sicily by the RAF before the invasion on July 10.

Sicilian independence move emerges as Palermo falls: First Page, Second Section

United Nations' unity of policy in dealing with Italy held essential to victory.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Will the United Nations, in their desire to make the utmost military capital out of the crumbling of Fascism, "deal" with the lukewarm Fascists?

As the Badoglio Government moves Italy away from the days of Mussolini, the thoughts of many here are somewhat concerned lest British and American action should fail to take the fullest political advantage of the Italian situation.

One important phase of the problem is the need for unity among the Allies as to how the "Badoglio Italy" is to be treated. This requires agreement not only between the United States and Britain but with Russia and the various governments in exile whose concurrence is considered absolutely essential for the diplomatic as well as political policy.

Italy in Dilemma

Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday clearly stated Italy's dilemma, namely, to continue the war at Germany's side or to return to peace. It is expected that the Badoglio Government soon will request the Allies' armistic terms. These negotiations probably will be conducted through Swiss diplomatic rather than Vatican channels.

Simultaneously, however, observers continue to see that the possibility that Marshal Badoglio also will seek to play with the Germans is not excluded.

Observers who reflect upon political developments after France's collapse and in North Africa still are doubtful regarding British-American intentions in Italy. Marshal Badoglio's proclamation, it is pointed out, is reminiscent of that issued after the Petain Government assumed office in France.

There are some who would accept Marshal Badoglio's anti-Fascism, but that doesn't mean they classify him as a democrat..

If the Italians are prepared to throw off Marshal Badoglio, so much the better. But, on the other hand, if the Allies (that is, Britain and America) are prepared to negotiate with Marshal Badoglio, allowing him to preserve a kind of paternal autocracy without the Fascist Party but with the social administrative system of Fascism, then there will be disappointment, not to say alarm, in many quarters as to British-American ideas of a democratic peace. For Allied leaders have declared repeatedly that they are demanding unconditional surrender and are fighting for democratic principles. If Italy gets away with less than unconditional surrender, it undoubtedly will lead to still greater confusion in the ranks of the Allied nations.

Warning Cannot Be Ignored

On the other hand, it is realized that Mr. Churchill's warning yesterday about carefully considering the effects of any Allied terms upon the Italian people themselves cannot be ignored. The Allies, reliable quarters maintain, do not want to run Italy on gauleiter lines and, therefore, the first thing is to secure

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Churchill's caution on Italy analyzed: First Page, Second Section.

Members of Parliament and press opposed to policy of expediency in Italian situation.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Italy will not have all its former colonial possessions in North Africa returned after the war, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Furthermore, in answering a question about the administration of Sicily, Mr. Eden replied that a guarantee of free reemergence of democratic and liberal ideas in Italy was to be found in the dissolution of the Fascist Party and in the alternative organization for administration which the Allied governments were providing.

But Mr. Eden pointed out that in the meantime, "as stated by the broadcast on July 21, the Administration in Sicily is an Allied military administration, provisional in character. Military considerations, especially when operations are still proceeding on the island, were paramount," he said.

Mr. Eden and Prime Minister Winston Churchill also, were called on to answer Members of Parliament, who showed in a lively question time today a renewed determination to keep the closest possible check on the British Government's handling of Italian developments.

Cautions on Free Hand

For the time being, at least, Parliament is ready for the most part to accede to Mr. Churchill's request of July 27 for a free hand for the Cabinet and the confidence of the nation in dealing with the delicate and rapidly changing situation.

But though Mr. Churchill's speech had a good reception here, and though problems which loom ahead for the United Nations in Italy are widely appreciated, at the same time, press comments echo an undercurrent of parliamentary anxiety lest expediency should compromise future policy in Italy, as it did in North Africa.

Mr. Eden's answer about Italian colonies today was inconclusive because of the word "all" inserted by the questioner, Mr. Thomas Magnay, Liberal National Member for Gateshead. He asked Mr. Eden, "Is it the intention of the British and Allied governments to restore to Italy, following her honorable capitulation, all her former possessions in North Africa?"

Mr. Eden replied, "No, sir." But the wording of the question is such that the United Nations could return all but one of Italy's possessions without falsifying Mr. Eden's answer of today.

Administration Difficult

The authoritative view here is that Italy, in fact, is unlikely to get back any of its colonies. But what is to be done with such territory is admitted to be a big problem, since the Allies have declared themselves as not wanting any, and as collective administration is recognized as having its disadvantages.

A considerable section of opinion

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Europe's Scene Mirrored In U. S. Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—White House, State and War Departments moved today to deal with a transformed and swiftly-changing European picture which included:

Reports that conferences between Anglo-American representatives and the Italian Badoglio Government were imminent if not already in progress, with the locale either the Vatican, Turkey or North Africa.

Developments indicating that the Balkans are shaken to their very foundations, with the cracks in the Axis armor occasioned by Mussolini's fall extending far inside Hungary, Bulgaria, and other satellites.

Military information indicating that the United Nations may not get the whole of Italy even if Marshal Badoglio so agrees, but will have to drive the Germans from a newly-fortified defense line in northern Italy.

One point remained fixed in the changing scene: that Italy's surrender must be unconditional. President Roosevelt indorsed at his press conference the expressed views of Secretary of State Cordell

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Armistice Negotiations Hinted as Envoys Meet

By the Associated Press

The swift march of developments in Italy under Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio was pieced together today from Italian broadcasts and reports from neutral Capitals:

Dissolution of the Fascist Party was decreed by the first meeting of the new Italian Cabinet under the presidency of Marshal Badoglio. Word of the action was broadcast by the Italian News Agency. The Cabinet dissolved the Fascist Grand Council. It also suppressed the special tribunal for the defense of the state, and ordered that its jurisdiction would be transferred to military courts for the duration of the war.

Armistice negotiations were suggested by a hasty and mysterious conference at sea between the Italian and Turkish Foreign Ministers. Istanbul dispatches said that Raffaele Guariglia, Premier Badoglio's new Foreign Minister, had met Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu on an Italian Embassy launch in the sea of Marmora. The Ankara radio said the main difficulty in the way of armistice negotiations was only the fate of the German divisions in Sicily and Southern Italy.

Clashes between die-hard Fascists and regular Italian Army, chiefly in Milan, the birthplace of Fascism, were repoted by travelers reaching the Swiss border from Italy. Milan was under military guard, and German garrison troops at Milan, guarded in their barracks by Italian soldiers since Mussolini's resignation, were no longer to be seen. Turin, Bologna, Genoa, and other northern Italian cities reported disorders as the populace cheered the downfall of Mussolini, demanded the ouster of Nazi troops in Italy, and clamored for peace. Many Fascists were placed under arrest.

Prime Minister Churchill replied with a crisp "No, sir," when asked in the House of Commons whether any reply had been received to requests for the unconditional surrender of Italy.

Answering Churchill, who called on Italy to surrender or be "seared and scarred," the Rome Radio declared that under the circumstances "Italy has only one choice, that of proceeding to fight." It added that Italy had changed its political system not for the sake of peace, but because of the way the war was being conducted.

Italy would continue the war on the side of the Axis only if the Germans give adequate aid for the defense of Southern Italy against the threat of Allied invasion, Madrid reports said.

A German defense line along the Po River in Northern Italy was said by Swiss dispatches to be under preparation by the Nazis.

German troops were said by Turkish dispatches to be massing at several points along the Hungarian frontier in the wake of Nazi pressure attempting to prevent Hungary from withdrawing from active participation in the war.

German troops were reported by the Algiers radio to be heading northward through Italy in considerable numbers, indicating that Germany was doubtful of the new Italian Government's intentions.

Armistice discussions in the Vatican City between Marshal Badoglio's regime and the Allies were reported without confirmation from the Italian frontier by the Swiss Telegraph Agency. NBC quoted the Rome radio as saying reports of Italian peace overtures were "unfounded."

Athens, Capital of Greece, was reported in Budapest broadcasts to have been placed under an 8 p. m. curfew as the result of "events" of the past few days.

Italian workers in Germany cannot be forced to stay, Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo Chief, and Robert Ley, Labor Front Leader, have decided. Zurich reports rebroadcast by the British Radio said the Nazis had ordered that no difficulties be placed in the way of departing Italians. But they will not get special train facilities until the "number of workers leaving for home is definitely decided."

The Details:

The announcement by the Rome Radio of the dissolution of the Fascist Party was contained in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. The Cabinet, meeting under Marshal Badoglio's presi-

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Parking Lots Yield Auto Tax 'Harvest'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28 (AP)—By stationing themselves at parking lots and war production plants, deputies of the Internal Revenue Department July 26 sold approximately $1,000 in Federal auto use tax stamps.

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Weather Report

Cooler Tonight

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:09 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:02 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:08 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:03 a. m.

Children Muted by Symphony Strains

By a Staff Photographer

Youngsters Gather on Esplanade to Hear Music of Masters

The first concert of the sixth season of morning programs for Boston children opened today at the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade, with hundreds of youngsters turning out to hear the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler. [Story on Page 2.]

G O P World Pressure Group Denies Trying to Split Party

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—With all sides ostensibly breathing happy harmony, Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, nevertheless declined to hold a joint press conference here yesterday with a delegation from the Republican Postwar Policy Association, and also informed the latter of Middle Western charges that it is trying to split the Party.

To which Deneen A. Watson, Mayo A. Shattuck and their associates of the Republican internationalist "pressure group," which has just held meetings in the West and in New York City, warmly replied that they are not trying to split the Party, but on the contrary to unite it and to prevent a fissure which they fear will occur if isolationism is not banished entirely from its councils.

Unity Is Declared Essential

This afternoon Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, ranking Party member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a speaker at the New York meeting of the Postwar Policy Association, attempted to act as peacemaker between the two groups, and issued a statement declaring:

"If the Republican Party is to be the Party of leadership and progress in this hour of supreme difficulty and danger, it must be united. We will serve our country and the world best if we work together harmoniously."

Mr. Eaton furthermore praised the Committee of 49, named by Mr. Spangler to consider postwar problems, and praised "the thoughtful and studious approach which the National Committee" is making to the problem. Not only Republicans but Democrats, said Mr. Eaton, are now committed to "an adequate and workable foreign policy." "Isolationism," he added, "is dead in America . . . no good purpose can be served by attempting to re-create it as a strawman within the Republican Party just to tear it apart again."

A difference in emphasis rather than a difference in statement seemed to separate the two Republican groups in their amicable sparring match yesterday, which had in it elements of humor.

Issues Are Sharply Drawn

Basically the situation is that the new group under Deneen Watson and his followers is trying to push the large and lethargic parent organization into a militant stand

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Victory Gardeners May Get State to Do Their Canning

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inmates of Massachusetts penal institutions may have a part in saving several tons of garden produce which otherwise might spoil, if a plan conceived by State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman is put into operation.

The Commissioner's plan, it was learned today, would utilize the canning facilities at a number of State institutions for the preserving of produce grown in Victory Gardens. Details of the program, and how it would be put into operation, have not been disclosed, but the Commissioner was expected to confer with John Murphy, Business Agent of the department within a few days.

Bay State prisoners have already made valuable contributions to the war effort through prison industries, Red Cross blood donations, and a large number at the Norfolk Prison Colony by submitting to medical tests conducted by the Navy. Hundreds of inmates stand ready to use their experience in the canning program if their services are required.

Canning at Norfolk

An extensive canning program has been carried on at Norfolk, at the State Farm, Bridgewater, and at the Concord Reformatory to supply food for winter consumption by the inmates. The same facilities and experience could be used to aid the Victory Gardeners, the Commissioner pointed out.

Although the actual method of carrying out the Commissioner's plan has not been decided upon, it was indicated that it might be worked out with the local communities with which, under the law, the State institutions can do business. Centers could be established in the cities and towns to which Victory Gardeners could bring their produce and the community, acting as agent for the citizen, could have the products canned on a nominal fee basis.

Another possible development might be the issuing of an executive order by the Governor permitting citizens to take their garden products to the institution for canning.

Plan Has Merit

State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster said today that the plan appeared to have considerable merit. He pointed out that there are only 60 community canning projects in the State although there are 341 cities and towns.

The Commissioner said, however, he doubted if there would be much waste by victory gardeners because most of them had planted no more than they could keep up with. Many of them are consuming all they raise and will have none for canning.

Possibility of using the penal institutions for canning surplus commodities distributed by the Food Distribution Agency or grown in Massachusetts gardens, for use in school lunch programs, was seen by Commissioner Webster. A large number of organizations are cooperating in the State-wide school lunch project and a canning program is included in the plan, the Commissioner said.

Review at Soldiers Field

By a Staff Photographer

Commencement at Air Force Statistical School

Brig. Gen. Byron E. Gates, Chief of Management Control, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., right, and Maj. John F. Heflin, Commanding Officer, Headquarters Statistical School, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, left, reviewing 150 graduates of the School at Soldiers Field today. The School is conducted at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Children's Esplanade Concert Is Heard by 2,000 Youngsters

By Marjorie Morrill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tiny tots, 'teen-agers, little girls under pink sun-bonnets, small boys in bathing trunks, wee ones in go-carts, all were guests of Arthur Fiedler and his musicians at the children's Esplanade Concert this morning. Long before 10 o'clock hundreds of youngsters came down by the riverside to look and to listen.

Many youngsters who had never been there before walked right up to the edge of the Shell to read the names of great composers inscribed around it—Bach, Verdi, Gounod, Grieg, Rossini, they sounded out the names to each other. Little two-year old Andreas Lehner, whose daddy plays the viola in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, wanted to see exactly where daddy would be sitting, so he made an earnest study of the seating arrangement.

As the players assembled inside the shell, the children settled themselves before it and when Mr. Fiedler ran briskly up the steps to his place there was a tumultuous greeting.

It has been happening that way on Wednesday mornings in midsummer for five years now. Children from far and wide know they have a special invitation to these concerts.

Children Welcomed

Before the first notes sounded, Nicholas Rasetzki welcomed the audience of about 2,000 youthful listeners from 6 to 60 years of age, and told them to listen for the familiar sound of the Toreador's Song which they would hear in the prelude to "Carmen." Then came a chorus of "shushes" and complete silence enveloped the audience.

Last minute arrivals were accomplished without disturbance, even the 27 little four-to-eight-year-olds who had walked all the way over from Shaw House and carefully spread newspapers out to sit on, all got arranged with next to no noise.

Near them sat a father with young son and daughter, and just ahead of them 58 Camp Sasone youngsters, all the way from Malden with 12 counsellors by street car, complete with lunch baskets and thermos jugs, all set to make a day of it. The youngest had gone somewhere else on a picnic and only the oldsters, 7 to 15 years of age, came to the Concert.

Probably the youngest listener was little Freddy Fowler, aged five months, spread out on his blanket on the grass.

After "Carmen" came Rossini's Overture to "The Barber of Seville" which Mr. Rasetzki explained was also "an opening number" and that Rossini had been a child composer who by the time he was 30 had completed a number of full operas.

From Palestine

Right up in the front row, sitting on the grass, was five-year-old Elaine Gorovitz who, with her sister, Ora, and her mother, came by plane to this country from Palestine only a few months ago. Elaine is something of a musician herself because her mother was manager of a pianoforte studio in Tel-Aviv and Elaine is a pianist. With her were seven-year-old Bernardo Godkin and Joe Amato, from over the hill in Boston's West End, who are always at the Esplanade Concerts.

When the program got around to a "Little" fugue in G minor, Mr. Rasetzki reminded his listeners that the composer, Bach, was one they would remember from last year's concerts, and that the arranger, Cailliet, was also an old friend from last year. This the children agreed to with murmurs and nods. At least five young people in the audience are well on their way to a rich musical life. They all study music at the Longy School in Cambridge and go wherever there are concerts that they can attend. And from the Kinder-School in Brookline came a group of 28 teen-agers, three of whom arrived early to get chairs so they could all sit in the front row the way they have every year at each concert.

Under the bright, hot, sun the cooling breezes from the River were welcome, although the children's absorption in the music made them think little of the heat. Some little girls hugged their dolls, some little boys brought along their puppies, the ducks swam close in looking for peanuts, some spread out flat on the grass, some sat up like veteran concert goers, but all listened, and listened closely and quietly, and clapped loudly.

Three more concerts will be given especially for children on Wednesday mornings at 10, Aug. 4, 11, and 18.

Boston Plans Big Postwar Road Program

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although today's motorist will continue to feel the impact of the war effort for the duration, particularly when he jounces along a badly rutted road in Boston, he can take heart with the knowledge that a $9,500,000 municipal postwar street surfacing program already has been drafted by the Boston Department of Public Works.

Meanwhile, such contributing factors as an actual shortage of contractors, many of whom are engaged in more important tasks at the moment, a lack of proper materials, notably asphalt, and increased labor costs have slowed the current program to a walking tempo, and made side streets a war casualty.

Resurfacing of the latter has been temporarily outlawed by what Commissioner George G. Hyland described today as practically a Federal directive, namely, a request that only streets which are travelled by those engaged in the war effort be kept in constant good repair. This means the main traffic arteries in Boston, Mr. Hyland explained.

The request was made by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, which last year, when this country was in the midst of a vast airport expansion program, cut off all asphalt shipments to Boston. A tar substitute was used by the Department with what it characterized as most unsatisfactory results.

The additional repairs the Department had in mind this year were in the blue print stage until as late as May when they were notified by the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington that asphalt paving blocks could be transhipped to Boston from the south and southwest.

By this time the city's repair crew of 300 men were busy patching up streets with bituminous granite, and Commissioner Hyland, with no asphalt in view, had asked for and been alotted just $600,000 in this year's budget to resurface or patch up Boston's 710 miles of streets—one-half the normal appropriation.

What at first glance might appear to be a difficult situation will, in Mr. Hyland's opinion, benefit Boston in the long run. Asserting that the Department "must cut the garment to fit the cloth this year," the Commissioner said:

"Due to war conditions, notably this request from the Bureau of Public Roads, we will be careful to expend what funds we have where it will do the most good. We shall concentrate on main streets and by the end of the year they ought to be in pretty good shape."

Side streets, however, will continue to suffer, although the repair crews—30 men to each of the 10 districts that cover Boston's 40-odd square miles—will make every effort to fill in what ruts and pits there are as quickly as possible, Mr. Hyland added.

Curiously enough the decrease in traffic—about 20 per cent—that attended the rationing of gasoline has not "saved" the streets in Mr. Hyland's opinion. Department engineers report that the more "average-weight" traffic on a roadway there is, the more "alive" or resilient the pavement becomes, and the longer it lasts.

On the other hand abnormally heavy traffic, such as the continuous stream of dump trucks with gravel fill that has been coming into town on Adams Street through Dorchester to Navy construction work in South Boston, causes serious disintegration of the pavement.

It is streets like these, Mr. Hyland explained, that the Department is resurfacing today, 16 miles of them this year at roughly $38,000 a mile, or nearly 25 per cent more than similiar work would cost during peacetime.

The postwar program calls for the immediate expenditure of $2,000,000 during the first of its six years, most of the initial appropriation being diverted into side streets. The balance is to be expended at the rate of $1,500,000 a year, a bit of fiscal indulgence which to curtail, from Mr. Hyland's point of view, would be false economy.

Lack of Skilled Labor Held N. E. Farmers' Chief Problem

Lack of skilled and semi-skilled labor continues to constitute the No. 1 problem of New England farmers, John E. Rice, Chairman of the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, said in a statement released today.

"The situation in Massachusetts and Vermont is a little better than in other ates," the statement said. "Deferment of farm help by the Selective Service Board, use of high school boys and girls, women, importation of southern help have all been of considerable help in keeping up production on our farms.

"When the harvest season begins in earnest about September 15, the farmers will need the help of every person capable of giving a few hours, a few days or a few weeks of time and energy to harvest this year's crop of fruit, potatoes, vegetables, cranberries and tobacco, so that there will be no wastage. Every pound of food possible should be harvested this year as a contribution to the war effort and no amount of food should be considered too small to be worthwhile.

Good Condition

"In spite of a background season, crops in general are in good condition and with prospects of good growing weather ahead, large yields are looked for. Although the 1943 apple crop to be harvested is not expected to be as large as 1942, most orchardists report a heavy set, particularly of McIntosh.

"The vegetable crops throughout the area will not equal 1942 yields, but production nearly equal to 1942 is expected. This is one group that can use to advantage the high school boys and girls that are available. Vegetable growers situated in the canning areas, particularly in southern Maine, have a definite labor problem, and the army has supplied soldiers to help save some of these crops. This is voluntary work on the part of the soldiers.

"The 1943 cranberry crop was practicaly sold before the beds were in bloom. The Cranberry Army Pool demonstrated its ability to co-operate by pledging the government an amount of its 1943 crop equal to 300,000 barrels to be dehydrated for the armed forces.

"Wooden agricultural containers continue to be a problem for many farm producers. A program of conservation has been put into effect with government agencies co-operating. Practically all producers are attempting to set up a stock pile made up of all kinds of packages for the movement of the vegetable and fruit crops. Many fiber board and corrugated box companies have carried out extensive research work and some substitute packages have been developed. The container situation will continue to be tight, but with close co-operation of all factors involved, it is hoped to package and move the entire 1943 crop of fruit and vegetables without wastage.

Firm Asks Cashing Of Two-Cent Check

By the Associated Press

Attawaugan, Con., July 28

Leo Chetelle thinks that pretty soon he is going to have to do something about the letters he gets every few days from a coin and stamp concern in Springfield, Mass., which plead "Will you please cash the check we mailed you, so we can have the opportunity of completing our books."

Mr. Chetelle would prefer to keep the check; he's been having so much fun showing it to his friends. It's for two cents.

Workmen's Compensation Act Improved by Self-Insurance

Protection of the workmen's compensation act will be extended to a possible 400,000 workers in Massachusetts when the recent self-insurance amendment goes into effect Nov. 15, it was estimated today at the State House.

The number of employers who will be placed under the law for the first time is set by some authorities at 25,000. While both figures are speculative, as no statistics whatever are available, they indicate the expansion of surety of payment to injured workmen.

The improvement in the law was termed the greatest since its adoption 31 years ago by Rep. Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus, Majority Floor Leader of the House, at a meeting here yesterday of the Massachusetts Self-Insurers' Association. State officials who administer the act today confirmed Mr. Willis' judgment.

Failures Reported

Ever since workmen's compensation first became operative in the Commonwealth in 1912, instances of workmen finding themselves unable to collect anything from their employers for injuries or for medical care have repeatedly been reported to the Industrial Accident Board at the State House.

The reason for this is that employers have had the option of coming under the law or staying out, and many thousands of employers stayed out. Reputable concerns generally made compensation as good and sometimes better than required by the law of those who voluntarily came under it. But very frequently an employer turned up who had to be sued by his employee, and now and then when the employee was given a court judgment, he could not collect.

However, by next Nov. 15 employers of six or more must become subscribers to the Workmen's Compensation Act. They will either have to buy a standard insurance policy or become self-insured under the supervision of the State.

To be self-insured, an employer has to be licensed as such by the Industrial Accidents Board, and to obtain this status he must make a deposit of cash or securities, which will be fixed by the State with relation to the size of the pay roll and the company's record for injuries, or else furnish a bond. Then if ever an employer does not meet his obligations for an accident, the cash or bonds he has posted will be drawn on by the State to make good the claim of the injured employee.

Must Settle

All the self-insured concerns must pay for injuries and medical care in accordance with the terms of the workmen's compansation act, which sets a maximum of two-thirds of the average weekly wage or not more than $20 weekly, and in addition calls for reasonable medical expenses. This is what is provided by an insurance company, and self insurance practically means, officials observed today, that a concern virtually becomes a small insurance company for itself.

Employers of from one to five workers are omitted from the coverage of the act, and also exempted are masters and seamen of vessels, employees of express companies, railroads, telephone companies, farm laborers, domestic servants, etc.

Requirements are regarded by officials as not burdensome, as an employer can buy a premium on a bond, or when posting stocks or bonds with the state draw the income the same as if the securities were in his safety box.

Employers who have been working for four years for this change voted yesterday to make their organization, the Massachusetts Self-Insurers' Association, permanent. Through it they will exchange information and experience, recommend what they feel are desirable changes in the act, and oppose those they consider objectionable. The association covers a hundred companies.

Victor A. Friend of Friend Bros., Melrose, was elected President, A. L. Lawrence of the H. B. Smith Company, Inc., Westfield, Vice-President, Stuart B. Dickerman of Rice, Barton and Fales, Inc., Worcester, Treasurer, and Leslie Secor of Hockmeyer Bros., Inc., Lowell, Secretary. Joseph A. Hines, attorney and former member of the Massachusetts House, is Executive Secretary and Counsel.

World Unity Plea Is Made By Cummings

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 28 (AP)—International co-operation "based upon an adequate peace-mechanism faithfully supported by the major forces of mankind" was urged today by Homer Cummings, former U. S. Attorney General, in any plans for the postwar world.

In an interview in the Evening Banner, Mr. Cummings, who served in President Roosevelt's Cabinet for six years, described himself as "an old League of Nations advocate."

Discussing postwar planning, he said "the supreme test of democracy will come with the making of peace."

In commenting on international co-operation in making the peace, he added:

"We had our chance to make such an arrangement after the first World War but we would have none of it. It is not often that a nation has a second chance.

"Of course, the difficulties are enormous. The danger lies in a loss of faith or the sheer lassitude following victory or the bedevilments of politics or a thousand disorganizing factors that tend to destroy the inner unity of our people. We must have 'the will to peace,' the courage to take risks for peace as we have taken risks for war.

"After the present conflict comes to an end, we shall have international peace, supported without flinching by all peace-loving free people—or we shall have chaos and once more, after a period of drifting, slip over into the abyss.

"A third world war is both unthinkable and possible—and that is not a contradiction of terms. Nor can we have ordered and settled peace, based upon the principles of freedom and good faith unless we prepare for it, think about it, work for it, get ready for it, struggle for it and, as a united nation, demand it. . . . The bitter disappointments of the past, the errors of policy, the narrowness of outlook that have led directly and inevitably to the present ghastly tragedy may, I pray God, be not only lessons learned, but beacon lights in the difficult days to come."

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have been visiting here for several weeks.

19 Women Protest Joining the Union To Hold Their Jobs

Nineteen women came into Suffolk Superior Court today to protest against being forced to join a labor union or else lose their jobs.

The case furnishes a unique test of a widely prevalent trend in the textile industry embracing the closed shop.

The women come from New Bedford, Mass., the big textile industry of which has recently gone through a labor turnover. For half a century the textile union of the American Federation of Labor held control. This spring the rival textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations came in and won an employee election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. That ousted the A. F. of L.

In the new contract which the C. I. O. then negotiated with the employers, it was provided that workers must belong to the C. I. O. union.

But these 19 women did not want to join the union, and felt so strongly about it that they hired a lawyer and want their case taken up to the State Supreme Court.

As the union contract stands, the mill they work at—Nashawena Mills, Inc.—must discharge them if they continue to refuse to go into the union.

They ask today a temporary restraining order against the mill and the C. I. O. union, the United Textile Workers of America. Judge Joseph E. Warner continued the case until tomorrow to permit counsel to furnish an agreed statement of facts.

Milk Supply for Boston Area Shows Increase Over Year Ago

Food Problems in New England

Farmers supplying milk to the Boston market during June achieved a new production record, surpassing the high point of June, 1942, by 6 per cent, according to announcement today by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator. Income per producer also reached a new high, he said, being about 45 per cent above June of last year.

The new milk production record, made by some 650 fewer producers than a year ago, was due partly to the influence of the late spring. But, Mr. Tator added, it could not have been accomplished without the extra efforts of dairymen who today are more and more overcoming wartime production obstacles.

From May to June, sales of fluid milk in the Boston area increased more than 50,000 quarts a day, or about 5½ per cent.

OPA Sets Ice Ceiling

Ceiling prices on ice sold in New England were adjusted yesterday by the OPA so as to set a general retail maximum of 60 cents a hundred pounds for the ice the iceman delivers.

The adjustment was made, the OPA said, to allow certain dealers who have been receiving only 50 cents a hundredweight for the period to charge the 60 cents which most of their competitors have been charging.

In certain cases, ice dealers who were receiving more than 60 cents a hundred for the period when the ceiling prices were set may continue to charge the same higher price. This probably will apply in summer resort areas, the OPA said.

Lettuce Ceilings

"The price ceilings recently announced on lettuce and cabbage are going to discourage vegetable growing in Massachusetts," says Joseph Decatur, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and a leading vegetable grower, in a statement today. "The highest price it is possible for a grower to receive under OPA restrictions is lower than similar prices in normal years, and the farmers cost of production is way above what it was in normal times."

"Vegetable prices may need some regulation," he continued, "but in such regulation great care should be exercised to protect the producer. The announced ceilings are much too low to protect the grower against loss from partial crop failure. He would have to have a bumper crop and a good market all the time to make a living at these prices, and that just doesn't happen.

"It is not fair to fix a low ceiling on perishable produce, unless a floor is provided at the same time to protect the grower from very low prices such as we had on cabbage during the week of July 12th when cabbage sold in Boston as low as 40 cents a bushel of 40-50 pounds; with the box alone costing 15-20 cents."

Saltonstall Makes Scituate Man Permanent Accident Board Member

Vernon W. Marr, of Scituate, was today named by Governor Saltonstall as a member of the Industrial Accident Board, to succeed John H. Morris, whose term expired.

Mr. Marr, a former Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was originally appointed to the Board as a military substitute for Mr. Morris. Today's appointment is a permanent one. The position pays $6,000 a year.

Among the other nominations submitted to the Executive Council today was that of Frank E. Godfrey, of Needham, to the position of Director of the Division of Self Insurance in the State Department of Industrial Accidents. This position was set up by the recent session of the Legislature.

The Governor nominated James B. Tulliton, of West Newton, as Executive Director of the Committee on Postwar Readjustments, and William T. Dillon, of Holyoke, as Commissioner to Qualify Public Offices.

Among the reappointments made by the Governor were: Nathan P. Avery, of Holyoke, member of the Judicial Council; Leo J. Dunn, of West Roxbury, member of the Boston Finance Commission; Powell M. Cabot of Dover, member of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, and Richard Comerford, of Leominster, member of the State Ballot Law Commission.

The Council also confirmed the appointment of Arthur F. Sullivan as Director of the State Division of the Blind. He succeeds William H. McCarthy, of Rockland, whose term expired.

Because of a housing shortage for civilian students at Massachusetts State College at Amherst the Council approved the leasing of 11 fraternity houses there for one year. Total rental involved is $15,870. Early this year the Army took over the greater part of the regular dormitories for students at the pre-flight school established there.

Spars to Show Swimming Prowess In Races at Coast Guard Fete Sunday

As part of the exercises planned to celebrate the 153d anniversary of the United States Coast Guard on Sunday, Spars from all over the nation will participate at the Charles River Basin in Women's Reserve swimming races.

The swimming events will consist of a 50-yard dash and a 200-yard relay, the Coast Guard announced. The course of the races will be between floats in the Basin, in full view of the 100,000 spectators expected to attend the show of combat and rescue technique and equipment used by the Coast Guard. It is but one of a series of contests and demonstrations planned to begin after a Coast Guard parade arrives at the Esplanade at 4 p. m.

The girls who will participate in the water races are Women's Reserve members assigned to the office in the Boston District and live at SPARship Brandon, Brookline. They have been chosen by the Coast Guard Traning Office and hail from eight different states. At least 15 girls will compete for prizes.

Two hundred of the district Spars will be in the parade and will later distribute the 6,000 pieces of the huge Coast Guard birthday cake which will be cut by Rear Admiral Lloyd T. Chalker, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard. Mayor Tobin of Boston has proclaimed next Sunday as "Coast Guard Day" and the pageant will open Coast Guard Week during which an intensive recruiting drive will open to enlist more Spars, and, as well, men of 17 years as Coast Guard Volunteers.

The swimmers will be:

Eleanor Gamble, storekeeper third class, Washington, D. C.; Jeannie Freed, seaman first class, Allentown, Pa.; Ruth Sanders, seaman first class, Lindale, Ga.; Edna Jacobs, yeoman third class, New York, N. Y.; Eunice Cavallo, yeoman third class, Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y.; Ruth Short, yeoman third class, Stamford, Conn.; Mary Pinnerty, yeoman third class, Montclair, N. J.; Marion Withe, seaman first class, Middleton, Conn.; Jean L. Gormly, yeoman third class, Gibsonia, Pa.; June Hager, seaman second class, Detroit, Mich.; Gladys Vadakin, yeoman third class, Hartford, Conn.; Louise Liberty, yeoman third class, Rumford, Maine; Rhoda Pimm, yeoman third class, West Hartford, Conn.; Juanita Klinger, storekeeper third class, Breckenridge, Minn., and Mary Labanick, yeoman third class, Pittsburgh, Pa.

7 New Englanders Missing in War

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The names of seven New Englanders are included in a list of 126 United States soldiers missing in action, the War Department announced today.

The announcement included casualties in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders include:

European Area

Rhode Island

Dovidio, Staff Sergeant Joseph E. L.—Louis Dovidio, father, Providence.

Middle East Area

Connecticut

Gluck, Technical Sergeant Leo E.—Mrs. Hilda Mild, sister, New Haven.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Browne, 2d Lieutenant Frederick W.—Percy C. Browne, father, Cambridge.

Downing, Private James J.—Mrs. Anna M. Downing, mother, Malden.

Rhode Island

Lavoie, Staff Sergeant Urbain B.—Urbain B. J. Lavoie, father, Oakland Beach.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Murphy, Sergeant Daniel S.—Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, mother, Brockton.

Sabra, Staff Sergeant Philip F.—Mrs. Camill B. Sabra, mother, Fall River.

Decorated by Navy

Official United States Navy

Receives Purple Heart Medal

Paul Robert O'Connell, Jr., Storekeeper Second Class, U. S. N., of Roslindale, Mass., today was decorated with the Purple Heart Medal by Capt. Robert A. Dawes, left, Assistant Commandant of the First Naval District, at the Boston Section Base, Lockwood Basin, East Boston. Storekeeper O'Connell was wounded when he was thrown 40 feet by an explosion aboard the Vincennes in the cruiser's last battle. Commander Robert L. Gifford, U. S. N. R., right, commanding officer of the Boston Section Base, witnessed the ceremony.

Silversmiths to Get 'E'

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Silversmith craftsmen of the International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn., who for years had been creating luxury items have turned their labors to essential wartime surgical instruments to such good effect that today they were awarded the Army-Navy "E" pennant for excellence in production.

Charlesbank Beach Closed to Public

Charlesbank Beach, on Charles River, adjacent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, was closed today by Boston Health Commissioner G. Lynde Gately, because the water has been contaminated.

Dr. Gately said that the beach, a favorite spot for children from the North and West Ends, will remain closed until the contamination can be corrected. He pointed out that inability to get chlorine without priorities has resulted in the present condition.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler and less humid tonight and Thursday morning; light winds tonight becoming gentle Thursday morning.

All New England States: Cooler and less humid tonight and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:49 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet. Thursday, 10:24 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

500 Women Join Sullivan Drive

Enrollment of more than 500 greater Boston young women, most of them named Sullivan, has given impetus to the drive for funds to erect a permanent memorial at Waterloo, Iowa, for the five Sullivan boys who were lost when the U. S. S. Juneau was sunk.

The mass enrollment took place last night at the New England Mutual Hall where the circus moving pictures of the Rev. Edward S. Sullivan of Cambridge, National Chaplain of the Circus Fans of America, were shown as part of the evening's entertainment. Details of the Stadium Circus to be presented in Fenway Park on Aug. 22 by the Five Sullivans Shrine Fund Commitee were discussed.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Social Drinking Held as Cause Of Alcoholism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28—Social pressure that sets up drinking as a thing to do should be decried, because moderate indulgence leads many persons to excesses. This was the warning recently presented to the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University by Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Mental Hygiene, of the United States Public Health Service at Washington, in outlining the case against social drinking customs.

"The problem drinker apparently develops in persons who have physical and psychological constitutions peculiarly susceptible to the mentally soothing and physically deteriorating effects of alcohol," Dr. Kolb said. "Nevertheless, no one becomes a problem drinker through taking one drink and everyone can become a chronic alcoholic by taking large doses over a long period. Social factors are, therefore, very important in the production of alcoholism.

"There are no means of telling beforehand what persons are so peculiarly susceptible to the seductive influence of alcohol that moderate indulgence is likely to lead them to excesses that eventually will make of them problem drinkers or physically deteriorated chronic alcoholics. We should, therefore, decry social pressure that sets up drinking as a thing to do.

"The fact that the ratio of male to female alcoholics is six to seven to one clearly indicates that in a majority of instances something besides susceptibility produces chronic alcoholism. The difference is doubtless due to social customs and the general attitude as to what is right and wrong for the two sexes."

Chronic Alcoholics

Pointing out the dangers to health and well-being which beset the chronic alcoholic, Dr. Kolb reported to the group of leaders assembled in the alcohol school:

"The problem of alcoholism is largely the problem of the chronic alcoholic. Delinquency, poverty, hospitalization for acute alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, and deaths from alcoholism come mostly through the chronic alcoholic.

"The occasional drinker or the moderately heavy drinker who is not yet a chronic alcoholic is responsible for many of the alcoholic-induced traffic accidents and for some of the crimes traceable to alcohol. But the chronic alcoholic presents the most acute and distressing problem to social, legal, and medical agencies.

"There is no generally accepted definition of chronic alcoholism. The problem drinkers are persons who as a result of drinking have become serious problems to themselves, to their families, and to the community.

"They try cures and fail; they take pledges not to drink and become drunk the next day. One drink starts them on a spree. They drink knowing they will lose their job and that their health will be ruined by it. Wanting to stay well, and having spent several hundred dollars for a cure, they may gravitate towards a saloon and get drunk as soon as the cure is completed.

"They are helpless people who relapse time after time, in spite of the best intentions, and among them are quite a number who have deteriorated to such an extent that they no longer have any intentions beyond getting a drink as soon as possible. These are the real alcoholic addicts.

200,000 in Group

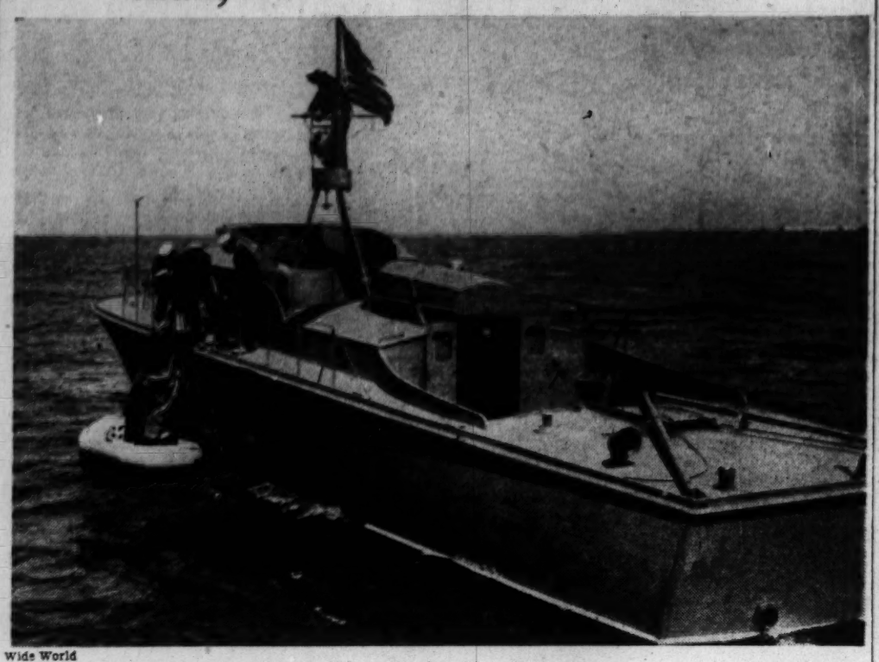
"It is conservatively estimated that there are at least 200,000 alcoholics in the United States who belong to this more or less helpless group.

"It also may be safely assumed that at any one time there are in the United States 1,000,000 or more persons who, because of excessive indulgence and special susceptibility to alcohol, are in danger of becoming problem drinkers. This type of alcoholism afflicts persons in every grade of society from the wealthy business or professional man down to the gutter bum.

"The problem drinker just described does not include numerous people who have drunk until their noses are red or until they die from some intercurrent disease. These persons may suffer serious physical changes because of the excessive use of alcohol without becoming helpless social problems, but they are chronic alcoholics, nevertheless, and they are more numerous than the problem type of addict."

Alcoholism is a symptom of distress that may be prevented and cured in most cases if proper measures are taken, Dr. Kolb concluded.

Man, Are We Glad to See You!



Wide World

Crash Boat Picks Up Castaways

These crash boats operate near the coast in a similar manner to the crash units used at airports to rush to the rescue of any plane in action. On arrival at the scene of a crash at sea or elsewhere in the water, each member of the crash boat crew has a particular job to do. First thing is to throw the scramble net alongside so rescued men can reach the deck, as they are doing in the picture.

OPA Relinquishes Control Over Lawns

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 28

It's legal again to pay the neighbor boy as much as you please for mowing your lawn.

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) today abolished price control on the cutting and maintenance of lawns, trimming of hedges, tending of flower gardens and other gardening services.

Although never enforced, price control on lawn cutting and such had been included by OPA in a regulation covering commercial landscaping.

G O P World Pressure Group Denies Trying to Split Party

Continued from Page 1

against the Chicago Tribune school of isolationism. Thus the two approaches are different: The Watson group wants a pledge of international co-operation; the Spangler group wants harmony.

When the long-heralded meeting between the two occurred yesterday, each side came prepared with mimeograph handouts, composed independently of the other.

These were given out after a two-hour meeting, which both sides said was harmonious, and at which apparently no holds were barred.

Following this, Leo Casey, publicity man for the Watson group, publicly expressed sorrow to the press that Mr. Spangler had not seen his way to grant a joint press conference, and invited the newspapermen to visit the Association's headquarters after the Spangler interview was completed.

Does Not Go "All Out"

Asked directly by a reporter whether he thought that the Watson group was trying to split the Republican Party, as alleged by Chicago Tribune editorials, Mr. Spangler replied noncommittally:

"I haven't any evidence to that effect."

The situation as the joint conference left it, was as follows:

Mr. Spangler let it be known that he welcomes any "constructive" proposals for the Party program, but made it clear that he will not give preferred treatment to the Watson group.

He said the matter would come up for discussion at the meeting of the Party's Committee of 49 at Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 6 and 7.

Pressure Group Is Undaunted

He implied that the Committee of 49 will pay as much attention to domestic as foreign matters at this gathering. Issues of foreign and domestic affairs and "restoration of free enterprise in America" will be turned over to "the best minds" and "studied through to concrete conclusions."

On his side, Mr. Watson said that his group will continue its propaganda work for postwar collaboration, and will take it "right down into the precincts."

Most important, perhaps, was his reiterated declaration that his group will enter Republican primary fights, in an effort to knock off isolationist Republican candidates for House, Senate or other office.

That, in a nutshell, seems to be the chief distinction between the two groups, though it was not stated so specifically.

Mr. Spangler's wing will support any Republican who gets a nomination for office, be he isolationist or collaborationist.

Mr. Watson's wing, on the other hand, will carry the fight against isolationists right into the precincts, and presumably, although it does not say it in so many words, will adopt a neutral attitude or oppose those who get a nomination.

Vandenberg's View

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 28 (AP)—United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, said yesterday that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's Detroit speech suggested an "official Administration premise" that "our only patriots are those who swallow 'globaloney' with a gulp."

The Senator, in a statement at his home, said Mr. Wallace's speech invited the inference that any American "who does not support his (Wallace's) total, postwar, international philanthropy" and "his galloping domestic dreams" is a "sort of subversive Fascist."

"An American," Senator Vandenberg said, "can faithfully support legitimate and sympathetic postwar co-operation—indispensable to effective victory—and still fall short of sharing all the Wallace schemes to give America away."

Spangler Says Wallace Aids Hitler

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared yesterday that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace "is playing right into Hitler's hands" by branding those opposing the Administration as Fascists.

"If there is Fascism in this country, it stems from the 'Palace Guard' of the New Deal," Mr. Spangler said.

Mr. Wallace in a speech Sunday in Detroit attacked "powerful groups" who he said were taking advantage of President Roosevelt's concentration on the war in an effort to destroy all he had accomplished on the domestic front in the last ten years. The Vice-President said some people called these groups isolationists, others defined them as reactionaries, while "still others, seeing them following in European footsteps, call them 'American Fascists.'"

The President said at his press conference that he had heard the Wallace speech broadcast from Detroit and liked it very much.

"Adolf Hitler," Mr. Spangler said in a formal statement, "has predicted that he would defeat the United Nations by dividing them. And the course upon which Mr. Wallace has set his feet, by attempting to label the 25,000,000 voters in America who are opposed to the New Deal as Fascists, is playing right into Hitler's hands. . . . Blasted out of his war job because it had cracked up around him, exposed as a bungler, as father of the food shortages in America, branded as injuring the war effort by a fellow Cabinet member, he turns to playing politics."

Confederation Gets Wallace Message

HAVANA, July 28 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, in a message to the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, said yesterday that post-war progress "shall rest fundamentally on a standard of living that will permit the material well-being and spiritual liberty of each and every one."

The Vice-President's letter in Spanish said that the existence of the Confederation shows that "solidarity among the peoples of the Americas is not a myth, a mere agreement between governments, but a living reality."

The letter urged the workers to maintain their "voluntary and conscientious spirit of discipline that in numerous cases has led them to abandon, for the moment, their just claims for betterment" until after the war.

The Confederation's Executive Committee is meeting in Havana.

Two 10-Hour Shifts Rejected at Boeing

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28 (AP)—Workers at Boeing Aircraft Company have rejected "almost unanimously" a proposal for two 10-hour shifts, Harold J. Gibson, President of the local Aeronautical Mechanics Union, A. F. of L., said July 24.

The change from three shifts daily was recommended by the company, the War Production Board and the union's district council. Company officials contended it would increase production because total skilled personnel would put in 20 per cent more man-hours.

"Consensus of the membership," a union statement said, was that the refusal of the National War Labor Board to grant a living wage to Boeing workers is the direct cause of the present manpower shortages and the resulting production lag at Boeing plant."

Board Hearing Fails to Crack Old Union Row

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Representatives of carpenters and machinists unions failed to agree at a brief National War Labor Board hering yesterday on submitting to an arbitrator a 29-year-old jurisdictional controversy.

Meanwhile, the Board was told by employer representatives that the dispute has resulted in cessation of a construction job at Granite City, Ill., war plant.

Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, which left the American Federation of Labor because of the controversy, told the Board he was willing to have an arbitrator appointed to settle the dispute at Granite City.

George C. Ottens, General Representative of William L. Hutcheson, President of the A. F. of L. United Brotherhood of Carpentters and Joiners of America, however, said he had "no instructions" and was in "no position to agree on any arbitration whatever."

The Board gave all parties involved until Friday to submit copies of contracts involving work at the Granite City plant.

The controversy came to a head where the Carpenters and Machinists both sought the right to install new machinery.

J. D. Street, Assistant to the President of the Granite Company, told the Board his company ordered the general contractor to stop work until the controversy was settled because of fear of a strike.

U. S. Shares Ships With United Nations

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The United States, its merchant fleet grown to the world's largest by a 250 per cent gain since Pearl Harbor, has begun a share-the-ships program with maritime Allies.

So far agreements have been made for the chartering of ships to Great Britain, Norway, Holland and Greece, and the door stood open today for other United Nations to come in for their share.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, disclosing how the Fleet has mushroomed since December, 1941, gave no hint of its present size, but left the clear implication that Britain, long the world's No. 1 merchantman, has dropped far behind.

As of Jan. 1, 1941, the last date for which official figures were published, the American Merchant Fleet totaled 1,150 sea-going vessels aggregating 10,500,000 deadweight tons. A 250 per cent increase in that figure would bring the total to more than 26,000,000 deadweight tons.

Admiral Land sent to Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, a detailed justification of the share-the-ships program.

"While our Fleet has been growing and is expected to grow further," Admiral Land wrote, "the fleets of some of our maritime allies have been shrinking. As a result, each of these nations has a pool of unemployed, experienced seamen and licensed personnel. Because the British losses have far exceeded the losses of our other allies, they have the largest pool. It numbers about 10,000.

"It is evident that manpower will be conserved and that we will be provided with a sorely needed insurance against excessive burdens upon our ability to provide an adequate supply of trained men through the employment of these pools of skilled seamen."

Admiral Land told the Committee Chairmen that Mr. Roosevelt had instructed him to charter ships to allied nations "for the period of the war only."

Britain has received five ships so far, and will receive 15 to 20 a month over a 10-month period. Norway has received 80,000 deadweight tons (number of ships not specified), and may receive more, and Holland will receive three ships and Greece two.

The ships will be operated under the flag of the chartering nation, but title will remain in the United States.

Admiral Land made no reference to recent expressions of concern in some British quarters over the growing American Fleet. Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite, recently told the House of Commons that "we shall be supreme no longer after the war. The ball has passed to the United States."

Admiral Land said, however, that Britain had laid out a greatly expanded shipbuilding program, but after Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill agreed that the United States would become the merchant shipbuilder for the United Nations, with British yards devoted largely to naval construction.

Maritime Union Head Protests Ship Loans

By the Associated Press

New York, July 28

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, revealed that he had protested to Admiral Land earlier reports of a "loan" of 200 American Liberty Ships to the British Merchant Marine.

"If the turning over to Great Britain of these ships is predicated upon a shortage of merchant seamen in this country, we wish to point out that any appearance of shortage has been artificially created by lack of perspective in the training and up-grading program," Mr. Curran said in a letter to Admiral Land.

Christian Church Aid for Jews Asked

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The panel on religion of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe adopted a resolution July 23 calling upon the Christian Church to demand immediate action to save the Jews under Nazi domination.

Declaring that "action cannot be delayed until the peace conference," the resolution stated that churches should foster "proper punitive and other legal methods to adequately secure the extirpation of any assaults on religious freedom," when other methods failed to prevent anti-racial activities.

The panel, which unanimously adopted the resolution, is comprised of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious and lay leaders throughout the country. The chairman was Methodist Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

Business Man and Banker Bank on Howard Clothes

HOWARD shortens the distance between a modest purse and the smartness and distinction of well tailored, perfect fitting clothes. Howard clothes are designed to meet the demands of men who can afford to pay more and men who of necessity must make every dollar count.

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As always . . . fair with the public . . . the LEE organization is concentrating on giving its customers that extra margin of value which made LEE DeLuxe the first choice of many prewar buyers. Today, that margin of extra value is evidenced in better design and better workmanship at the factory . . . and in better service by the nationwide organization of LEE dealers.

The greatest tire conservation effort since the advent of the war is necessary NOW and for the balance of this year at least. We have reached the most critical period of our rubber supply. This statement came from Rubber Director Jeffers.

Observe the legal speed of 35 miles per hour. Do better . . . learn to drive at 25. Watch your air pressures. Have inspections made at regular intervals. Rotate your tires. Keep your car lubricated. SLOW DOWN AND SAVE.

LEE tires are sold and serviced nationally . . . from Coast to Coast. LEE Tire Dealers will gladly check and inflate your tires and help you in every way possible to make your present tires last longer.

Call on your LEE Tire Dealer.

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DIVISION OF LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

Businessmen Take Turn At 'Rookie' Roles

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 28 (AP)—Some 600 Massachusetts industrialists arrived at Camp Edwards today all set to "go G. I." for two days and a night as amphibian engineers, antiaircraft troops and air corps soldiers in what public relations officers said was the first event of its kind in the United States.

The men, all members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and many with boys in the service, "followed in their sons' footsteps" as they were "inducted" into the Army and assigned bunks.

The executives, many of them manufacturers of equipment used by the armed forces, were welcomed by Col. Roy W. Smith, of Worcester, Camp Commander, and then divided into three groups. One group was assigned to the antiaircraft artillery training center, another to the engineer amphibian command, and the third was sent to Otis Field as "air corps soldiers."

No special arrangements were made for the visitors and they were treated simply as newly-arrived "rookies." They attended orientation lectures, went to "chow" and mixed-in with the regular soldiers.

Ahead of them lay an elaborate program of army training. Some are scheduled to march, drill, and navigate the obstacle and infiltration courses. Others are to join ack-ack crews handling .40 and .90-mm guns, passing the ammunition, and firing and cleaning the weapons.

A number of the men are to accompany a searchlight battalion on a night tracking mission and ride clanking half-tracks on a maneuver problem.

Still other groups are to take part in night tactical maneuvers with the amphibian command, attending a secret rendezvous "somewhere in Vineyard Sound," charging across the water in an invasion barge and landing on an "enemy-held" beach, carrying full field packs and rifles.

The industrialists were invited to Camp Edwards by Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Maj. Gen. Alexander Surles, Director of the Bureau of Public Relations.

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Army's College Courses Offer War and Postwar Opportunity

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twice as intensive as most prewar college programs, the Army's Specialized Training Program at Boston University and other participating colleges is offering "college educations" to soldier-students not only as potential officers but as postwar citizens.

"Basic engineering," for instance, at B. U. is giving in 36 weeks what many educators regard as the equivalent of the first two years of college.

As indicated by its subject matter, the basic phase appears broader than that offered pre-engineering students in their freshmen and sophomore years, but is perhaps narrower than the first two years of a liberal arts course.

The Army, of course, and the committee of educators who have advised in setting up "ASTP," regard the program as an expedient way of developing potential officers and specialists and as a working substitute for "business-as-usual" college educations of peacetime, inasmuch as many of the men may never return to school after the war.

Engineers' Ability

The basic phase comprises half the program, the latter half (three terms) being designed to turn out capable engineers. They may not get as much theory and trimmings as in a prewar engineering course, but they will be just about as adaptable to peacetime engineering as many a graduate of a five-year or six-year prewar course, according to present indications.

One of the most constructive angles to the program is the way it provides a paid education for many persons who otherwise might not have received advanced training, due to family or financial circumstances.

As explained by Prof. Chester M. Alter, B. U.'s War Relation Officer, educators believe ASTP is "twice as intensive" a college education because of its comparison of hours in class.

A regular education usually averaged 15 credit hours a week in class the first two years, including two credits for physical training and/or military training. Aside from 11 hours a week in drill and gym, ASTP calls for 25 hours in class and laboratory work alone, with most evenings devoted to supervised study.

First-Term Program

For example, here's the weekly program for the first term of Basic Engineering, now under way: Six hours of mathematics, seven hours of physics, three hours of chemistry, three hours of English, three hours of history, and two hours of geography.

In the third term, engineering drawing replaces chemistry.

Thorough grounding in mathematics, physics, and chemistry is expected to be obtained in the three basic terms, to prepare them for "professional" points in the three advanced terms.

During three basic terms, the 84 hours of American history embrace origins of American institutions, the nation's struggle for unity, the emergence of the United States as a world power, events leading to World War II, problems and opportunities to follow the conclusion of war, and principles of American government, from individual rights to separation of powers.

Work in Geography

The 72 hours of geography call for teaching the soldiers to read a map—physiographic, economic, or climatic; to understand climatic and social variations in terms of geophysical principles; to relate economic resources to the climatic belts of the world and the routes and possibilities of trade; to understand the relation of geographic factors to the organization of states and relation between states; and to provide themselves with training and background for intensive studies of limited areas.

The objective of the 84 hours of English is to provide whatever is necessary for the soldier to become a clear thinker, to possess the skill for orderly, concise and appropriate communication, both oral and written, and to listen and to read understandingly.

Army Plans to Reconsider Limited Service Rejections

War Activities in New England

Men who have previously been found acceptable for "limited service" in the Army but who were rejected because of quota limitations will be called sometime after Aug. 1 for duty as the need arises, it was announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

For some time past, regulations allowed the Army to accept for limited service only five per cent of the daily total of men found to be qualified for service.

Those in excess of the quota had been returned to local boards for reclassification into 4F. After Aug. 1, induction of these men will be controlled by separate calls, but no limited-service man will be inducted unless previously found acceptable for limited service at the induction station.

S. S. regulations have been amended to provide for the continuance in Class 1A with the letter "L" added, of registrants who by examination at the induction station have been found acceptable. They will be returned to the local board to await call.

Thus, reclassification has begun for those now in 4F who had previously been found acceptable for limited service, Colonel Smith pointed out. All such registrants will be accorded full rights in regard to hearings and appeals in regard to reclassification, he said.

Any change of status that may have occurred since rejection should be reported by such registrants so that the local boards can reconsider all cases with up-to-date information, Colonel Smith declared.

Camouflage Suits

"British bags" have replaced the English drape for soldiers at Camp Edwards who are learning to sew camouflage suits from burlap bags.

Of English design, but not from Bond Street, the war suits are important items in front-line duty, it was pointed out. Troops of the Engineer Amphibian Command, Anti-aircraft Training Center and other outfits are learning to fashion needles out of wood and wire, and utilizing only articles they would have at hand in the field in order to make suits that may some day save their lives.

At the Post Camouflage school, the soldiers are given only burlap and a little paint. They make their needles from tree branches or brush, or from wire if available. They pull pieces of burlap apart and make thread. Then they sew headpieces, shirts, and trousers. The finished model, which is oversized in order to fit over a uniform, is then painted to blend with the landscape.

Reports from the Southwest Pacific tell how soldiers walked right up to the Japanese before spotting them because of clever Nipponese camouflage. Progress at Edwards was indicated when some soldiers passing within five feet of camouflaged buddies could not see them.

Co-Eds at N. U.

Northeastern University never has had a co-ed in the 34-year history of its Day Division until now, with 250 women enrolled in day and evening classes.

There are 33 freshmen women, 190 women enrolled in the free United States Government War Training courses, and 27 in the Evening Division of the School of Law.

Thirty-seven women are members of the Fore River courses in technical drafting and industrial engineering, who are paid $25 a week by Bethlehem Steel Company while they study 40 hours a week at the University.

Of the other government courses, the largest enrollments are 24 women in elementary engineering drawing, 22 in elementary chemistry, and 16 in fundamentals of engineering.

In the Day Division, six of the co-eds came in with the May term of the freshmen class and 27 more registered in the July term.

Liberty Ships Ordered

Rounding out the Liberty Ship schedule at New England Shipbuilding Corporation, 115 more ships were placed on order this week at the South Portland yard by the United States Maritime Commission.

Lerner Quits Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28—Williams College has announced that Max Lerner, Professor of Political Science since 1938, has resigned his post to become chief editorial writer on the New York newspaper PM.

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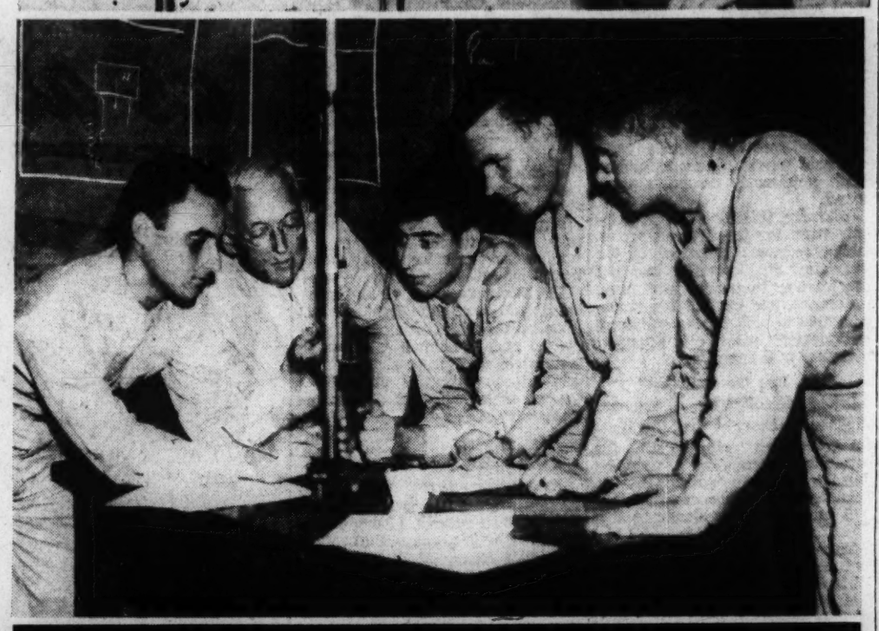

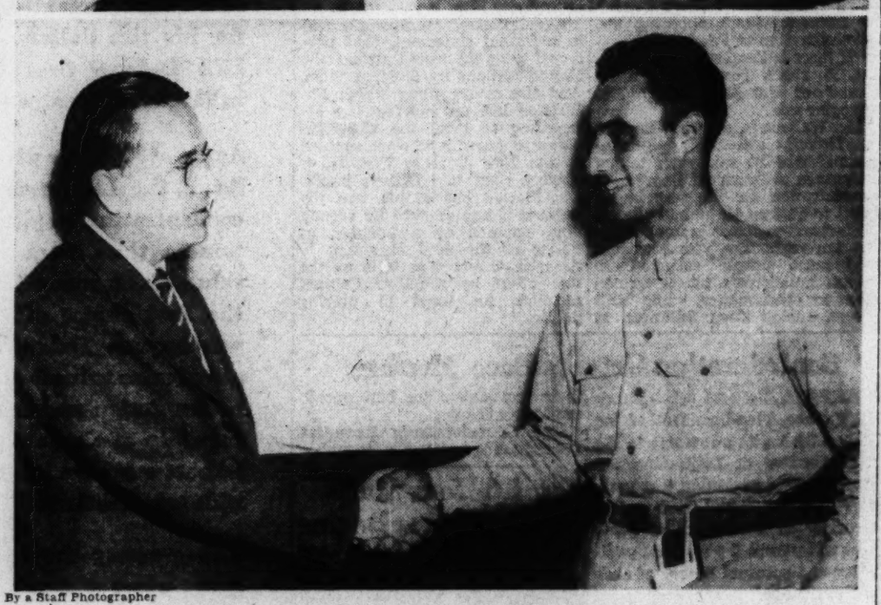

By a Staff Photographer

Uncle Sam Pays Their Way at Boston University

Typical events of a typical day for soldier-students under the Army's Specialized Training Program at Boston University are those of Private Martin A. Ostrow of Philadelphia. Having worked for a year and a half after high school, he had given up hope for a college education until he was inducted and Uncle Sam chose him to study to be an engineer. Top—Private Ostrow learning how an army travels on its stomach. He's at mess in Mechanics Hall with Private Marchel C. Peers of Hooperstown, Ill., left, and Private John L. Swartz of Dallas City, Ill., right. Next below—Private Ostrow keeping trim. He's testing muscles in the University Club gym. Second below—College must have classes, so here he is absorbing physics, at far left, with, left to right, Prof. George E. Washburn, Private Sylvester L. Rosier, Crosby, Minn.; Private Arthur J. Rolt, Philadelphia, and Private George C. Rogers, Camden, N. J. Third from top—Private Ostrow doing "fatigue duty" on his bunk, where he is handed his mail by Private Leslie A. Wright of Fenton, Mich. Bottom—Private Ostrow gets a warm welcome and any advice he may need from Prof. Chester M. Alter, B. U.'s War Relations Officer.

Rudnick Enters 'Grove' Appeal

In a motion for a new trial filed by Samuel Rudnick, contractor, convicted by a jury of conspiring to evade Boston's building laws in connection with Cocoanut Grove alterations, Defense Attorney Jacob Friedberg charged that there was "vote swapping" among jury members during the deliberation.

Judge Edward T. Broadhurst of the Superior Court, after the jury found Rudnick guilty, sentenced him to two years in a House of Correction, and stayed the sentence pending appeal to the Supreme Court. Three other defendants were acquitted.

Points Up on Tomato Juice And Several Frozen Foods

Higher point values for tomato juice and several varieties of frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of August were announced today by the Office of Price Administration, which yesterday stated that the ration price of butter would go up two points a pound, effective Sunday.

At the same time, the OPA announced that August's blue stamps will overlap the September stamps by three weeks, not expiring until Sept. 20. July blue stamps will be good through Aug. 1.

Meat point values for August were left virtually unchanged. But, beginning Aug. 1, canned tomato juice advances one point a pound; frozen fruits and berries increase from six to nine points a pound; and frozen green and lima beans, cut corn, peas, and spinach from four to six points a pound. Frozen fruit juices will be dropped from four to two points a pound.

Canned or bottled beans are to be changed in various sizes, with some increases and some decreases, but the average will remain unchanged, according to the OPA.

The increase on tomato juice, reversing a long series of decreases, indicated that, in its former efforts to spur sales of tomato juice, OPA went a little too far, in consideration of the supply.

The increase in point values on frozen foods was the expected trend, now that the 1943 crop of these foods is coming to market. Earlier in the year, when warehouses were jammed with the 1942 pack and space was needed for the incoming 1943 crop, Opa cut the point values temporarily to facilitate sale of last year's products.

Altogether ,the changes in point values for the month of August were about the fewest in number of any month since the rationing of processed foods began in March.

The extension of the time limit on the August blue stamps to Sept. 20 will not affect the quantity of processed fruits and vegetables that may be purchased with the stamps, but may make it easier for housewives to select the foods for which they wish to use their stamps.

Formerly, the overlap of one month's stamps into the next month was for one week only. This, according to the OPA, caused many consumers to rush to spend their points before they expired, without being able to determine fully just which foods they needed most.

Gas Ban and Labor Shortage Blow to N. H. Blueberry Crop

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 28—One of New Hampshire's most prized crops is going to waste this year. A large portion of the bumper crop of blueberries isn't being harvested and market prices for native blueberries are running at a record high. A shortage of manpower and the gas ban are blamed for the situation. Berry picking must provide a substantial portion of a person's income before he can use gasoline to go berrying, according to OPA. Farmers have too much else to do and too little help, to do anything about harvesting blueberries. And these small blueberries remain in the state of good picking only a short time. So only a relatively small portion of New Hampshire's 1943 bumper crop of blueberries is being harvested.

Discharge Urged

Conscientious objectors in New Hampshire have received additional attention. The group at Campton came into the news for their refusal, and then their decision, to turn tin cans into the salvage drive.

Now Executive Councilor Albert R. Martineau of Manchester has suggested that the Governor and Council act to discharge conscientious objectors employed at the State Hospital. Gov. Robert O. Blood's recommendation that the move be turned down was upheld by the four other Councilors.

The Governor says that both the State Federation of Labor and the American Legion were consulted before the conscientious objectors were hired. About 40 of this group are employed at the State institution, some of them are accompanied by their wives and live on the grounds. They are paid $10 a month by the State.

Gasoline Issue

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire says that New Hampshire was the only one of the New England States not to use its gasoline allotment so far this year and he suggests that if military needs will permit that New Hampshire motorists should receive more gasoline. The Senator says that restrictions in the East should be relieved with the opening of new pipe lines; availability of additional tank car facilities; and the inauguration of the equalization plan between the East and the West. Senator Bridges has informed OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown that the "extremely small consumption in New Hampshire has meant a severe blow to our State, so any upward revision that is fair for the rest of the country will be a real boon to the Granite State and I believe it may be possible through consideration of current conditions. . . . Help from any source even in slight degree would effect a life-giving improvement in our area."

New Industry

Concord is going to have a new industry. Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc., shirt manufacturers, are moving into the basement of the Capitol Theatre. The State Industrial Agent, Edward Ellringwood, arranged for the establishment of the industry in New Hampshire. About 50 women will be employed when the plant opens August 1 and the pay roll will be gradually expanded to a peak of about 150.

While the Concord unit will operate as a branch assembly plant of the Leominster, Massachusetts, plant, it is expected that additional such units will be established in other New Hampshire communities. It is in keeping with the company's policy of establishing many decentralized units.

Potato Stocks

Officials of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation have suggested that the Agricultural Marketing Association make plans to purchase surplus New Hampshire potato stocks this fall on the basis of 50 per cent of the total crop. It is predicted that the 1943 crop will double that of 1942.

It is explained that New Hampshire farmers probably will be able to store only 50 per cent of production to await orderly liquidation. Unused barn, factory and garage space is recommended for the storage of another 25 per cent of the total production. The remaining 50 per cent of the total crop can be handled efficiently by the regular marketing channels, according to the Farm Bureau Federation.

Gasoline Tax

New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll is running about $100,000 a month under normal pre-war levels, according to the State Motor Vehicle Department.

Complete returns from the gasoline tax for the first five months of this year produced a total of $771,593 in revenue. This compares with $1,390,673 for the same period of 1941, selected as a normal pre-war year. Last year income to the State from this source for the first five months totaled $1,212,025.

Because the State Highway Department depends on such earmarked revenue for its income, this department has found it necessary to curtail new construction and limit other activities. A large part of the Highway Department's revenue is being used to meet payments on highway bonds.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," "S," and "T," stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine," cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned mily; all except "T" stamps expire July 31; "T" stamps on Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Aug. 11—Stamp No. 22, good for one pound, expires on this date. Coffee is expected to come off ration list at this time.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Stage News—The Daily Dialer

Espionage Melodrama Coming To the Paramount and Fenway

"Background to Danger," new Warner melodrama of espionage, will have its premiere Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. George Raft and Sydney Greenstreet head a cast that includes Peter Lorre, Brenda Marshall, and Osa Massen. The film was directed by Raoul Walsh.

The story is concerned with the efforts of a G-man to foil the schemes of Nazi agents in Turkey. Mr. Raft plays the part of the G-man and Mr. Greenstreet is chief of the Nazi agents.

The companion feature will be "Spotlight Scandals," a musical comedy romance with a cast of radio, stage, and screen entertainers including Billy Gilbert, Frank Fay, Bonnie Baker, and Henry King and his orchestra.

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'Constant Nymph'

A second week is announced at the Metropolitan for "The Constant Nymph," film based on the novel by Margaret Kennedy and on the play which she wrote in collaboration with Basil Dean. Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine head a cast which includes Alexis Smith, Charles Coburn, Brenda Marshall, Peter Lorre, Dame May Whitty, Jean Muir, Joyce Reynolds, Montague Love, and Edward Ciannelli.

The companion film, "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," with Claire Trevor and Edgar Buchanan, also continues for a second week.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Hit the Ice' Stays

At the Keith Memorial the Abbott and Costello comedy, "Hit the Ice," is continuing for a second week, along with the second feature on the program, "Get Going." Ginny Simms, Patric Knowles, Elyse Knox, and Johnny Long and his orchestra are in the supporting cast of "Hit the Ice"; and Robert Paige, Grace McDonald, and Walter Catlett are the principal players in "Get Going."

On Tuesday of next week "Behind the Rising Sun" will have its world premiere at this theater. The film, though it has fictional characters, is said to be based on factual material from a book by James R. Young, correspondent in Tokyo for several years. The principal players are Margo, J. Carroll Naish, Robert Ryan, and Gloria Holden.

♪ ♪ ♪

'At RKO Boston

Horace Heidt and his Musical Knights will head the stage show at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Good Morning, Judge," with Dennis O'Keefe ad Louis Allbritton.

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'Hitler's Madman' Added

Beginning Thursday Patricia Morison, John Carradine, and Alan Curtis will be on the screen at the State and Orpheum in "Hitler's Madman," a story of the destruction of the town of Lidice in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich and of the events which led up to the assassination. The other feature on the program is "Du Barry Was a Lady," Technicolor musical, with Lucille Ball, Red Skelton, and Gene Kelly, which is continuing for a second week.

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'At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Slightly Dangerous," with Lana Turner and Robert Young, and "A Stranger in Town," with Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers, and Richard Carlson.

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'At the Uptown

"Flight for Freedom," with Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray, and Herbert Marshall, will be the main feature at the Uptown beginning Thursday. The other feature on the program will be "White Savage," with Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu as the principal players.

© Vitagraph

George Raft as a G-Man

In "Background to Danger," coming Thursday to the screen at the Paramount and Fenway

© Vitagraph **Detail From 'The Constant Nymph'**

Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, Jean Muir, and Joyce Reynolds in the film which continues for a second week at the Metropolitan.

Roosevelt Talk Over Network At 9.30 Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Talk: President Roosevelt will address the nation tonight on an all-network broadcast, 9:30 p. m. Earlier in the evening, Gwen Dew, woman correspondent captured by the Japanese and held prisoner, will discuss the menace of Japan, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Music: Emma Otero, Cuban soprano, and Alexander Sved, Metropolitan Opera baritone, will be heard with Jan Peerce, tenor, in excerpts from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" on "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, will sing Liszt's "Liebestraum," and Friml's "Only a Rose" on the program with the Lyn Murray singers, Morton Gould, and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Variety: Ed East, punster; Jackie Beers, first woman carrier page to work on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange; Edward Garcia, steward on the clipper that carried President Roosevelt to Casablanca, and Honey MacKenzie, actress who does baby cries in the play, "Three's a Family," will be among those participating in Wally Butterworth's "Take-a-Card" quiz program, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Film stars Joan Leslie, George Tobias, and Alan Hale, will appear in the radio adaptation of the all-soldier show, "This Is the Army," on the "Soldiers With Wings" program, MBS-WNAC, 11:15 p. m.

Drama: "Playwright" Judy Foster will entertain the Parent-Teachers Association Festival with the inside story of her father's first romances on "A Date With Judy," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—At the Piano: Arthur Rubinstein. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Review: "The War at Sea." GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Band of the Life Guards: Conductor: Capt. A. Lemoine. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Biographies: "Black Flag." TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Selections from Operas. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Year's Harvest of Laughter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Possibly the theater in New York during the past season has not been something especially to be remembered for its richness in comedy. The tenseness of the times may tend to predispose all playgoers toward remembrance of every grateful cause for laughter. But whatever the reason, this writer, like many persons with whom he has talked about the theater, feels this to have been a year with heightened awareness of humor on the Broadway stage.

Even the most serious drama now on view, "Tomorrow the World," has a wry sort of humor, with the Nazi-trained boy, who is a central character, setting the audience off into bursts of laughter with his intense statement of the party slogans which he has been trained to utter instead of words that would represent his own thoughts.

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The funniest play in town is still "Life with Father," which runs on year after year at the Empire Theater, a success that is wholly built out of laughter. Examine the story and little is to be found beyond father's quenchless urge to rule the roost. For plot there is merely his futile effort to avoid being christened, once mother decides that this shall be done. Every situation is laughable because it is built out of the nature of father, and his known reactions, that make him funniest when he is most serious. There is no need of jokes in his part, for spectators look upon him as a joke who reveals himself in so many variations that he is the center of an evening rich in fun.

"Junior Miss," which closed Saturday after running for many months, was all laughter, too, the sympathetic laughter of those who can remember the vagaries of youth that seemed so important in the teens and that are mellowed by nostalgia in restrospect. Likewise in amusing vein is "Janie," which has begun its eleventh month in New York and was only recently discussed in these columns. The second edition of "Stars on Ice," more frequently than the first, has the accent on laughter.

Two standard operettas, "The Student Prince" and "The Vagabond King," have taken up residence and promise to run for months. Here the laughter follows traditional lines, which give the fun into charge of comedians, preferably personages who have nothing to do with the plot. The less they have to do with the story, besides drifting in at intervals in their roles as comic friends of the heroes, the more time they have for their antics.

"Rosalinda," another operetta, and oldest in point of composition of all the musicals now on view in New York, achieves its fun from a stylized presentation of thrice-familiar devices for rousing laughter—in a story calling for the hero to make love to his own wife, not recognizing her. "Oklahoma!" brings the fun of the prairie into the theater in terms of musical comedy.

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"The Skin of Our Teeth" has no such easily identified pattern of fun-making, but laughable it certainly is because of the success with which Thornton Wilder has poked fun at his own play. It is this element that helps reconcile many playgoers to an entertainment that is often puzzling in its presentation of the theme of humanity's survival through many world crises. All can join with enthusiastic laughter now and then with Sabina in her complaint that she doesn't know what the play is all about.

Other shows still current in the Broadway theaters, or recently departed, might be cited to show how laughter pervades the theater today, even as it did in World War I times, in New York and London.

E. C. S.

To Hear President's Talk

President Roosevelt's radio talk will be heard at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters tonight at 9:30.

Peter Fish

Bob Henry

In "Junior Miss," now in its final fortnight at the Colonial.

Public Organ Recital

Elizabeth-Marine Harvey of Cambridge is announced to give a public organ recital, the third in a series arranged under the auspices of the Summer Session of Boston University, tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon at Trinity Church. The hour is 2 o'clock.

On the Esplanade Tonight

March, "Sigurd Jorsalfar" ..... Grieg
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Scherzo and finale, Second Symphony in D major ..... Sibelius
"The Star Spangled Banner"
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
Slavonic dance in G minor ..... Dvořák
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," waltzes ..... Strauss
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov

At the Telepix

"Time in the Sun," a descriptive film of Mexico, will be seen at the Telepix starting Friday. Other short features on the program will include a musical novelty on Ina Ray Hutton and her orchestra, Hollywood snapshots, a comedy with Allen Jenkins, color cartoon, "Popular Science," a newsreel, including pictures of the invasion of Sicily.

Fred Stone for Boston

Fred Stone in a revival of "You Can't Take It With You," George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's comedy, is now set down to open the new season in Boston, with an engagement at the Wilbur starting, Monday, Aug. 9.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
5:45 p. m.—Featured Vocalist.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallichio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit Tigers game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Henle, News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Cab Calloway's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sixing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Review, "Behind the Rising Sun."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Tiny Hill's Orch.

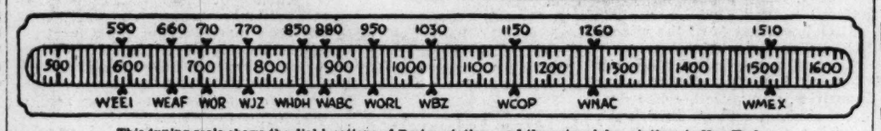
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk,	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interview	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers,	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	second game	Harry James' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers,	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	second game	Red Nichols' Orch
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers,	Russ Morgan's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	second game	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers,	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Today at Duncans	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"D'Artega Presents"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch	"The Lone Ranger"	J. W. Vandercook, news	T. Cole and B. Norris	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	String orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Roy Porter, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sixing Up the News"	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Behind Rising Sun"; rw	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hershold; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore;	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bizet;
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom" drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	"Jeux d'Enfants," bal.
9:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Soldiers With Wings"	President Roosevelt
9:45 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 "Barber of Seville"	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orch	Voice of the Army
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.; V.	Snub Moseley's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:16 della Chiesa; cho.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Soldiers With Wings	Kay Kyser's Orch.
11:30 News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Soldiers With Wings	Day's End; music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Music You Want	Tiny Hill's Orch	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 F. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Vocal Trio; drama	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	Dandy Andy
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; or;	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Bookie Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Ruth Moss Interviews	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Telling Us!"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	"Victory Garden"; talks	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Kraye, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Seth's Villa:e Canteen	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	"Light of the World"; sk.	Sports Comment	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	Hymn Recital	Sports Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Ray Noble's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book talks	'Right to Happiness"	ball game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	ball game	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News; comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Three Sisters, song	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; Music	Music for Moderns: Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Margaret Janis, music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Berry, comedian;	'Behind Rising Sun'; com.	Religious program:
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	Sparkling
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Roy Porter, news	"Blind Date"; orch.	Music in Variety	Marion Claire, songs
8:15 Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Arlene Francis, m. c.	Volney Hurd, news	Ed. Barry's Band
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	Wings of Music: The	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Negro Business Hour
8:45 Death Valley: News	'Should Government Be	Marine Corps	Trendler's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Responsible for Our	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Handel,
9:15 teur Program	Natural Resources?"	& Co.; Rags Ragland;	News Service	Suites for Harpsichord
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Kay Kyser's Orchestra;	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Musical Program	Classical Album: Handel,
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Sportscast	Gene Kelly; orchestra	Network program	Suites for Harpsichord
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Waltz Time	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 J. Van Den Bogaert	"Silver Nocturne"	"Hello"; musical variety	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast	"Hello"; musical variety	Musical Roundup	Dance Direct: F Slack
11:00 News	Snub Mosley's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30 Eyes of Air Force	Fishermen's Program	"Music at War"; Josef	So. American Serenade:	Day's End; music
11:45 Serenade	Newscast	Siopak, cond.; songs	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ladies in Retirement," featuring Erin O'Brien-Moore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Paul Cherkassky, guest conductor. 7:30-9.

Thursday

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:50, 4:55, 8:10. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50.
Fenway—"Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11:30, 3:20, 5:15, 8:20. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40.
Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 10:55, 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 9:50, 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9:05.
Kenmore—"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 1, 4:30, 7:50. "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6, 9:30.
Majestic—"Secrets of a Model," Cheryl Walker. 11:26, 2, 4:34, 7:08, 10:05. "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 10:08, 11:42, 3:16, 5:50, 8:24.
Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.
Modern—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40.
Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.
Paramount—"Dixie," Bing Crosby. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO-Boston—"The Leopard Man," Margo, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.
Scollay—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"March of Time—F. B. I. Front," "Memories of Europe—Cavalcade of San Francisco," "My Wife's an Angel," Cartoons, latest newsreels.
State—"Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05.
Telepix—"Women in Blue"; Jinx Falkenberg and Gracie Fields; Nazi Defenses; Phil Spitalny's "Moments of Charm"; World News Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"A Gentle Gangster," Jack LaRue. 9:30, 12, 2:40, 5:30, 7:50, 10:30. "Blues in the Night," 10:30, 1:10, 3:40, 6:30, 9.
Uptown—"Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 2:55, 6:05, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:15, 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 11:05, 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwick. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
Regent: "Hit Parade of '43," Susan Hayward. "We Are the Marines."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hit Parade of '43," Susan Hayward. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes.
Coolidge Corner: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "One Dangerous Night," Warren Williams.
Cleveland Circle: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 2, 8.
University: "Dumbo." 1:45, 5, 8:10. "The Philadelphia Story," Katherine Hepburn. 2:45, 6, 9, 9:15.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Man Trap."
Codman Square: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 3:24, 8:19.
Park: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. "Invasion," March of Time.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Savage," Jon Hall. "Forever and a Day." 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. "Northwest Rangers," William Lundigan. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN — Granada: "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay. 1:38, 4:48, 7:58. "Batann." 2:46, 5:56, 9:06.
Mystic: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Maplewood: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. 3:19, 9:19. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:59, 7:59.
Orpheum: "Edge of Darkness." 3:18, 9:05. McGuerins of Brooklyn," William Bendix.
Strand: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 3:05, 8:05.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 1:30, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Forever and a Day." Brian Aherne. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.
Fellsway: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "I Comes up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Omaha Trail," Dean Jagger. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Young and Willing," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "The Powers Girl," Ann Shirley.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "Gaucho Serenade," Gene Autry.
Strand: "White Savage," Jon Hall. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.
Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
Strand: "Girls in Chains," Arline Judge. "Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Cooper.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2:09, 7:54. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery. 3:27, 9:12.
Coolidge: "Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn. "Dix

Americans Capture Sicilian Towns as They Drive East to Attack Germans

Continued from Page 1

Island may presage further offensive activities in the Central and South Pacific.

In Russia, the situation appears to be about the same as it was yesterday. The German High Command has acknowledged that the Red Army is striking with "undiminished vigor" in the Orel sector, and Moscow dispatches say the Russians have edged still closer to Orel from three sides.

Sicily:

Americans Capture Towns in North

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said that in addition to capturing Cefalu, 90 miles west of Messina Strait, the American Seventh Army also has captured Alimena, 25 miles southeast of Cefalu, and four other towns behind a line from Cefalu to Alimena.

The other four are Petralia, nine miles north of Alimena; Collesano, nine miles southwest of Cefalu; Caiteveturo, 17 miles southwest of Cefalu; and Polizzia, just forward of Caiteveturo.

The battle of the Axis bridgehead was rapidly reaching the "slugging stage" as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters communiqué announced that Canadian troops in the center of the front also had made progress in hard fighting and against bitter opposition.

The British Eighth Army still was stopped before Catania.

Announcement of the fall of Cefalu came at least 36 hours late, and while there were no more official reports on progress, it was plain that the heaviest American forces were being drawn up for an all-out blow along the north coast.

The Germans still were getting in reinforcements, and the disclosure that "the bulk of two Italian field divisions" had escaped into the bridgehead from the west, appeared to trim down previous official estimates that 110,000 Axis soldiers had been trapped since the start of the campaign. "Over 70,000" was the last official count of prisoners.

Front dispatches said the Germans were completely in charge of the strong Etna line running from San Stefano to Nicosia, Agira, Catenanuova to the Dittaino River and had put Italian survivors of two field divisions which escaped the American encirclement of Western Sicily to digging trenches and preparing road blocks.

The same report, however, said that "political developments do not appear yet to have interfered with the German habit of sandwiching Italians in at the firing line."

It is believed that only a small number of Italians actually continued as combat troops.

Canadians Strike Stiff Opposition

Canadians driving northeast through difficult country were meeting strong opposition and engaged in bitter fighting, the communiqué declared.

More prisoners have been taken, it added, without specifying the number.

The British at the outskirts of Catania sent patrols exploring the German line, but there was no sign when Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery might launch a powerful new offensive.

American pressure along the north coast obviously was mounting against newly established German positions.

Flying Fortresses again spearheaded the steady Allied air offensive against Southeastern Italy and Sicily, bombing Capua airfield north of Naples for the first time and destroying three of 15 to 20 enemy interceptors.

Scalea airfield on the toe of Italy was smashed by American Mitchells and Marauders escorted by Lightnings.

Oft-bombed Capodichino airdrome near Naples spouted huge fires the preceding night when RAF Wellingtons delivered a heavy attack. Returning airmen saw explositions 20 miles from the target.

RAF Liberators and Halifaxes from the Middle East pounded the airfield at Reggio Calabria on the toe of the Italian boot July 26 and 27 in another blow to knock out Axis air power. Beaufighters also struck at Axis shipping in the Aegean Sea. Both operations were completed without loss to Allied planes.

Both RAF and Canadian Wellingtons bludgeoned Monte Corvina Ravella airdrome in Southern Italy by night, setting buildings afire.

New targets in the railroad yards at Lioni and Calitri were added to the Fortresses' record of destruction.

Mitchell and Marauder crewmen said their bomb patterns covered 80 per cent of the field at Scalea, starting fires and subsequent explosions, and photographs indicated at least 20 grounded aircraft were destroyed. No enemy fighters or antiaircraft fire were encountered.

Allied Planes Aid Land Forces

With the German defenders of the Messina bridgehead strongly entrenched on the northeastern mountain line, Allied warplanes continued to support ground forces with scourging attacks on front and rear enemy bases.

RAF Bostons and Baltimores made nine separate attacks upon Milazzo, 20 miles west of Messina, through which the Germans still are getting reinforcements from the mainland. Bomb bursts covered rail yards, docks, installations, waterfront buildings, and quays. The RAF formations suffered no loss, and only two enemy aircraft were sighted during these operations. The day's air activities destroyed five enemy planes, with three Allied ships lost, the communiqué said.

Agira in the center of the Etna line was attacked by RAF Bostons which started fires and demolished buildings.

American invader fighter-bombers went on a rampage over enemy lines, attacking road vehicles at Fratello, barges and rail sidings at Milazzo, buildings at Francavilla, a bridge north of Rockalumera, and then ranged over the Messina Strait to destroy an ammunition barge at Reggio Calabria on the mainland side.

Given any breathing spell such as they gained around Catania, the Germans are sure to turn the northern coast into a maze of mine fields. Experience in Tunisia proved that mine fields adequately backed up by artillery are one of the most potent weapons of defense in this war.

The enemy has a quicker and shorter supply route from Southern Italy than does Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who is forced to bring up supplies for his advance guard along the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea from dumps established on the opposite side of the island where the Americans first landed.

The Germans were reported continuing small counterattacks trying to keep the Americans off balance.

The German Radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Nazi troops were consolidating their positions and "there is no possibility for Allied forces to outflank the German and Italian defensive positions."

Associated Press

Prisoners Bound for North Africa

With their invasion forces sweeping the island, Allied naval commandos carefully guard enemy captives, who are marched along a Sicilian beach to be put aboard waiting barges. The prisoners will be taken to North Africa.

Continent:

Hamburg Blasted Again by British

RAF bombers returned to Hamburg in great force on the night of July 27, the British announced, to heap further destruction on the great North German port which has been the object of continuing round-the-clock attacks since July 24.

There was no let-up in the Allied attack as strong formations of fighters and fighter-bombers continued the assault in daylight, shuttling back and forth across the Channel to the Low Countries. The attacks continued past noon.

The German High Command, in a communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said that "strong enemy bomber formations continued their terror attacks on Hamburg last night. There were further devastations and conflagrations caused in several parts of the City. The population again suffered losses."

It claimed that 47 of the attacking bombers were shot down.

Targets in the Ruhr Valley, site of many important German war industries, also were bombed during the night, said an British Air Ministry communiqué, which acknowledged the loss of 18 bombers.

Mosquitoes of the Fighter Command at the same time carried out offensive patrols over Germany, Holland, and France, attacking airfields and railway communications, the bulletin said.

The attack on Hamburg was described by the Air Ministry as "concentrated and effective."

Hamburg is bracketed with Bremen in second place on the list of the world's most-often-bombed cities. Both targets have been struck 104 times, while Cologne—at the top of the list—has been bombed 120 times.

A total of 2,300 long tons of explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on Hamburg during the night of July 26.

In addition to the heavy assault on Hamburg, Mitchell bombers swept across the Channel to attack the airfield at Schipol in Holland. Four enemy fighters were destroyed in combat but no Allied aircraft were lost, the Air Ministry said.

Allied aircraft maintained the terrific schedule of attack upon German targets throughout July 27, United States medium bombers staged a daylight raid upon the airfield at Triqueville in France and American Thunderbolts, flying at a great height, escorted twin-engined bombers which pounded other targets in Northern France.

Russia:

Fires Mark Retreat Of Nazis at Orel

Retreating Germans are burning villages, impressing the inhabitants into labor gangs, and forcing them to dig trenches and dugouts for the last desperate defense of Orel on the Central Russian front, Red Army dispatches declared.

A Russian communiqué reported that Field Marshel Günther von Kluege's army was continuing to fall back as the Soviets pressed in on three sides of the big Nazi base.

Savage battles were being fought on the sector northwest of Orel where the Russian troops were cutting in toward the Bryansk railway. The exact locality was not identified in Russian dispatches but it was believed to be in the vicinity of the Orel-Bryansk railway which the Russians have had under artillery fire since the capture of Studenkovo. The town is five miles from the railway which is the only avenues of escape for German forces facing encirclement in Orel.

It was believed the Red Army artillery barrage has seriously hampered, if not halted, traffic on the railway but there is no indication from Russian reports that the line has been cut.

Resistance was stubborn, the Russians said, declaring they had switched to flank attacks and encirclement moves when unable to penetrate German defenses in frontal assault.

The midnight communiqué reported the capture of 50 more villages as the Soviet line advanced from two to four miles closer to the encirclement and capture of Orel.

The outflanking tactics were working well, the Russians said. One unidentified railroad station was reported seized by encirclement when terrific land and air resistance halted the Russian frontal attack. The Russians feinted a frontal attack and sent the main forces around the flanks and to the rear. The threatened Germans retired to escape capture, the Russians said.

The Red Army war machine captured an important hill and several villages on the drive north of the City toward the Bryansk railway, the communiqué said.

The Nazis were reported striving to hold an intermediate line south of Orel to bar the way to the right flank of the Russian pincer movement but were giving ground under Red Army pressure.

On the Belgorod front, at the foot of the Kursk bulge 165 miles from Orel, action was limited to what the communiqué described as "active reconnaissance operations."

Front dispatches said German losses were rising at a staggering rate.

A Tass dispatch said that rains had greatly hampered offensive operations in the past few days, but that the Red Army had "overcome all difficulties."

Kiska Island:

U. S. Planes Make 19 Attacks in Two Days

Air forces of the Pacific Command carried out the 19 attacks on Kiska Island on July 26 and 27, the Navy reported in an announcement which also disclosed that Wake Island was raided again.

The 19 raids in two days raised to 40 the number of attacks which bombers and fighter-bombers have damaged 3 others.

made og embattled Kiska in a four-day period.

The raid on Wake Island was intercepted by 25 Zero fighters, but the Army heavy Liberator bombers destroyed 7 Japanese planes, probably destroyed 5, and

Four days earlier, a Liberator flight had destroyed 9 Zeros, probably destroyed 4 and damaged 5 out of 30 which sought to prevent a raid.

South Pacific:

Americans 'Squeeze' Japanese at Munda

Jungle-wise American fighting men are squeezing the Japanese at Munda, New Georgia, into an ever-shrinking finger of land.

New progress in the bitter campaign against the vitally strategic Central Solomons air base was reported in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. The announcement did not give the extent of the advance but a spokesman said it was "considerable" along the entire line of battle.

The drive through strong enemy defenses east of Munda carried the Americans past the coastal village of Tetere to within 2,100 yards—less than one and one-fifth miles—of the airdrome. Strong pressure was exerted against enemy "centers of resistance"—probably dugouts so placed that their machine guns could meet assaults with strong cross fire.

Avenger and Dauntless bombers again supported the troops, plastering 35 tons of bombs against enemy positions.

Meanwhile, on New Guinea, Allied bombers heavily pounded the Salamaua area and Lae, and ground patrols northeast of Mount Tambu, near Salamau, engaged the enemy in sharp skirmishes.

There were no details on the ground fighting, but a spokesman said Mitchell and Liberator bombers in the largest force ever sent against Salamaua carried 123 tons of bombs to that enemy stronghold.

Allied Policy Toward Italy Under Close London Scrutiny

Continued from Page 1

the support of institutions which can act as stabilizing forces. This seems to suggest continued support for the Italian Monarchy, especially as no outstanding leader has appeared either within Italy or among exiles likely to do such a job.

But such a monarchy must be liberated from Fascism and the Badoglio Government's repudiation of Fascism already has taken a definitive step in this direction.

Seek to Avoid Chaos

Whether Allied support for an Italian monarchy is identical with support for King Victor Emmanuel remains to be seen. But, above all, it is hoped to avoid an outbreak of chaos and anarchy which might greatly hinder allied progress against the chief enemy, Germany.

Though there are whisperings about some underground Italian movements, there is little evidence indicating any strong republican sentiments or, as stated earlier, the existence of a competent leader.

If British-Americans refuse, or cannot make a deal with Marshal Bagodlio, then in some quarters it is felt that Dino Grandi is the coming man still behind the scenes.

It was he who moved at the Fascist Grand Council's last meeting to place the Army under the King's control and he may yet play an important role in the second stage of developments.

Concern regarding possible British-American action in Italy is based on fears that fundamental political tenets may be sacrificed to expediency and unity among the Allies may be thereby weakened. An editorial in the Times of London, this morning, expressed this anxiety: "Unity of action—America, Russia, and British—that is subjecting the Axis to a heavier convergence of pressure than it ever has known must now be realized at least as fully in diplomatic as in military policy. It is vital for the future of Europe that its liberation should conform at every stage to a concerted plan."

Lack of Co-operation

Lately there has been a feeling of a lack of that close co-operation between America and Britain on the one side and Russia on the other which is necessary for such a concerted plan. Russia's recent consent to the appointment of the Free German Committee in Moscow (for such a thing is impossible without official sanction in the Soviet Union) marked an important instance of the lack of coordination between the Allies on the all-important problem of the future of Germany. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today stated that the British Government had not been informed beforehand of the Soviet intention and that the British did not propose to recognize any similar committee in this country.

Ivan Maisky's appointment as Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Russia is interpreted here as both recognition of his important contribution to Anglo-Russian understanding in the past as well as to indicate that he is needed in Moscow to contribute his great diplomatic knowledge of Britain. Some quarters, however, point out that his new appointment may not mean that he won't return to London inasmuch as Maxim Litvinoff holds a similar title but is in Washington.

In any case, Mr. Maisky certainly has much work to do before there is complete understanding between Britain and Russia on vital diplomatic problems now awaiting solution. It is no secret that Russia is dissatisfied because the Russo-Polish problem has not been settled to Moscow's satisfaction.

There are also many other questions still awaiting solution in the European diplomatic field. All these things, together with Russia's one-sided recognition of the Free German Movement, have been noted in circles which particularly fear lest the closest Anglo-Soviet understanding should fail when most wanted.

British Lead Awaited

It also is essential to point out that among exiled governments here there is a feeling that Britain should be taking a stronger lead in preparing solutions for postwar Europe's problems.

"If our military victories are to avail us anything," one week-end paper commented, "they must leave in their wake everywhere a new and electric atmosphere of freedom, a new political life, a popular rallying group inspiring ideas for a vigorous and spontaneous movement.

"Towards worth-while goals . . . British interest in Europe . . . will be exactly proportionate to Britain's ability to formulate a European policy which can arouse spontaneous support in every European country."

A simple interpretation of all this is that these Allied nations want Britain to realize that it not only is the center of an empire, but also part of Europe, in fact that Europe's future normal development in peace will not be forthcoming unless Britain realizes that it must take the leadership therein.

Furthermore, any realistic thinking about postwar Europe immediately leads to the conclusion that one of its basic conceptions must be active co-operation between Britain and France. Persons who have escaped from France recently frankly but regretfully admit that the French people are none too happy that free representatives of such a proud nation which temporarily is under a cloud still have not received official recognition.

It may well be that much more than is generally realized will be settled for good or ill as a result of British-American policies during the next few weeks.

Eden's Speech Bars Return Of 'All' Italian Colonies

Continued from Page 1

in Britain adds a "but" to its indorsement of Mr. Churchill's request for a free hand and the nation's confidence over Italy. This "but" may be summed up in words of the News Chronicle, "Fullest freedom to act must be limited to provisional arrangements made in connection with Italy's surrender.

"There should be no commitments to the Badoglio government or to anyone else, in respect to Italy's future, the principles of which haven't received parliamentary approval [in the British House of Commons] . . . when Italy has surrendered, the Allies' next steps should be determined by the will of the Allied peoples."

A Fluid Situation

British public opinion fully shares Mr. Churchill's expressed desire to avoid anarchy and chaos in Italy. Similarly, it is appreciated how fluid and rapidly changing is the Italian situation.

It appears that the Government, for the time being, does not know very much more than the public about events in Italy, but it is unfortunate that the parliamentary recess is due to begin.

For no matter how many assurances the Government may give that Parliament will be recalled if necessary, Members know perfectly well that when they are scattered over the country, the decision must be entirely in the hands of the Executive.

Members of Parliament can hardly be blamed for hesitation in handing over their responsibilities in the present state of the war.

Question of Bombing

The question of further bombing of Rome also came up in the Commons today. The Premier, when asked about effects of the recent raids on the Italian Capital, replied, "All my information on this subject is highly encouraging."

Answering a further double-barreled question as to whether any official reply had been received to repeated requests to Italians to capitulate, and whether he was satisfied that apologies for the bombing of Rome served any useful purpose, and whether they were not having the opposite effect to that desired, Mr. Churchill replied: "No, sir. No official reply has been received to the message of the President of the United States and myself, unless the disappearance of Mussolini is to be construed as his own reply to it."

"As regards the second part of that question, the Government has not made any apology for bombing the marshaling yards near Rome. On the contrary, if they are repaired and hostile military traffic is renewed, they will no doubt have to be bombed again."

This assurance was warmly applauded by the Commons. But in the meantime, the British Labor movement, in a friendly message broadcast to Italian workers yesterday, called on them to make a clean sweep of Fascists and insist on honorable capitulation.

The Labor message assures Italian workers of British Labor's uncompromising opposition to any recognition of, or any parley with, Mussolini's accomplices in crime, and of its inflexible resolve to reject any attempt on the part of such accomplices to speak or to act in the name of the Italian people "whom those conspirators so basely betrayed both in peace and war."

Chinese Indorse Surrender Policy

By the Associated Press

Chungking, July 28

The Chinese Government fully indorses the views expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull that nothing short of Italy's unconditional surrender will satisfy the United Nations, Minister of Information Chang Tao-Fan said today.

He said he favored punishing former Premier Mussolini as "an arch criminal."

Speak Chinese Easy in Two Months, Says Inventor of Global Alphabet

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Using 41 novel symbols and holding 16 others in reserve, former U. S. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has developed a "global alphabet" he thinks capable of breaking down the world's language barriers.

"Through it I can teach any reasonably intelligent man Chinese in two months," he enthused. "It is a means by which we can teach English to all the world at high speed and negligible cost. It will pay its own way."

Although at first glance Mr. Owen's alphabet appears to resemble some shorthand systems, he said it is entirely different. His is based on 18 vowel sounds, 18 consonants and five double consonants —"ch," "sh," "th," "ng," and "wh." The 41 regular letters are little hooks and wiggles and slashes and curves.

In case it develops that Tibetan or Urdu or some other tongue contains sounds not capable of expression by the 41, Mr. Owen has 16 orthographic substitutes warming the bench. In general, they are angular or triangular in form.

A former Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, Mr. Owen was inspired by Chief Sequoia, who in 1823 invented an 85-character alphabet which enabled his Cherokee tribesmen to learn in two or three weeks to write their own language.

An outline of Mr. Owen's system was printed recently as Senate Document No. 49 at the request of Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma. Illustrations show the global alphabet standing in for the conventional letters of Latin, Greek, French, Japanese, Chinese, and Cherokee Indian.

As for English, a few simple waggles of the pen and there was: "I saw Esau kiss Miss Kate. The fact is we all three saw, I saw Esau, he saw me, and she saw I saw Esau."

Mr. Owen said his shorter, phonetic word forms would save paper, ink and postage, that spelling no longer would be a problem and that "the use of this system with its defined pronunciation would have a tendency to end or limit brogues and dialects."

In annbuncing that the copyrighted system would be "my free gift to the world," the former Senator stressed this:

"The global alphabet comprises a mechanical agency through which to make effective the dreams of the great men now leading the people of the United Nations in a struggle for peace, abundance, goodwill, justice and happiness. The Four Freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, the Twentieth Century Economic Policy adopted by the London Chamber of Commerce could be quickly put before the world."

Canned Goods Stocks In Canada 'Frozen'

OTTAWA, July 28 (CP)—The Prices Board July 26 "froze" stocks of canned goods in the hands of canners and wholesalers "to assure supplies of canned fruits and vegetables for civilian and military requirements for next winter."

The Board's order affects all canned fruit and vegetable products except canned soups, baby foods, jams, jellies and marmalades. Frozen and dehydrated products are not affected.

The Board's announcement said that "under the plan the public will be asked to refrain from using canned fruits and vegetables during the season when fresh supplies are on the market."

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UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT

U. S. Tries to Stir Interest Of Soldiers in War Aims

The United States is sending its young men by the million to join in the great world struggle. But is it making sure that these men know why they are fighting or what they may expect to accomplish by the hardships and sacrifices they are called upon to make?

Inquiries made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor on various war fronts in conversation with large numbers of young men in service indicate that few have definite ideas as to the motives behind the war effort.

The present article is the last of several on this subject from the war fronts.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The War Department is aware that many American soldiers have only the haziest of notions as to why the United States is in the war, what its basic war aims are, what sort of allies it has.

The War Department is making honest and intelligent efforts, by means of films, pamphlets, news discussions and other media, to tell the American doughboy "what this war is all about."

What a soldier thinks about, why he was yanked out of civilian life and ordered to carry a gun, is derived largely from information he soaked up during his civilian years and from what the Army tells him.

Many first-class fighting men have come from an American background which includes ignorance of other nations, a provincial fear of foreign entanglements, a prewar isolationism, years of exposure to subtle Axis "divide and conquer" propaganda, and a historic indifference for the United States' global interests.

Air of Boredom

It is small wonder that war correspondents have met often with indifference or boredom when they have asked American troops overseas what they considered the war aims of the United States to be; even though a minority of soldiers were usually anxious for information on, and opportunities to discuss, the problems their country faces in winning the war and keeping the peace.

The American doughboy is by no means as politically mature in a world sense as is the British Tommy, who stems from an entirely different background and whose Army discussion groups and lectures have been established policy since shortly after Dunkirk.

The United States Army's new media of soldier enlightenment, in contrast, have been evolving only during the last six to 12 months. Many of the American troops in North Africa and Britain went overseas before the present program began to take effect. If the war correspondents will repeat their questions to soldiers among the newer divisions arriving in war theaters overseas, they are quite likely to receive a new set of answers—and discover a far smaller percentage of boredom and indifference.

Index to Morale

Field commanders have reported that if a soldier can answer to his own satisfaction and in "plain G. I. language" why the United States has to fight Germany and Japan, and what its war aims are, he will have a higher training morale and fighting zest. In marksmanship, discipline, and other indicia of fighting trim he will excel troops whose commanders have not stressed this matter of soldier enlightenment.

Whether a soldier's education along these basic lines is pushed depends largely on his officers, and particularly his divisional commander. If they see that morale stems from understanding why a nation fights as well as from knowing how to fight, they will stress the educational materials now furnished by the War Department. If they believe, in an earlier Army tradition, that morale is a matter of "spit and polish, blood and guts," they will slight this training aspect.

The American soldier does not yet have the sort of weekly discussion sessions and lectures which have contributed materially to the British soldier's keen knowledge of war issues, and some educators have criticized this fact. They have also criticized the War Department because it has not provided information or discussion material on controversial postwar issues—such as the American counterpart of the Beveridge Plan, proposals for an international police force, "Union Now," or problems of industrial reconversion.

Army's Danger

American policy has not jelled with respect to these subjects, and the Army might be accused of trying to influence the nation politically if it attempted postwar indoctrination. One can even foresee the possibility that isolationists in Congress might want to investigate. It is known on Capitol Hill that one Senator protested vigorously because of critical reference to the Smoot-Hawley tariff in the Army film "Prelude to War."

Educators still ask, however, why it would not be possible for the Army to provide discussion material, pro and con, on controversial issues and trust to the soldiers' judgment to reach the right conclusions. In Great Britain the Government, after considerable prodding, threw open the Beveridge Plan as a permitted subject for Army discussion groups.

Of course, the British soldier comes from a people whose geographical location and far-flung empire has forced them to become politically conscious in the global sense. They have had to deal with Socialism, Fascism and Communism on very intimate terms. They have had to think in terms of allies and world groupings for decades.

Special Services Division

Faced with a different background, the Army's Special Services Division, which is entrusted with the over-all responsibility for soldier enlightenment, has tackled its job with an encouraging amount of understanding and vigor.

It is, for instance, releasing a thoughtfull conceived series of motion pictures on the background of the present world struggle. The first, "Prelude to War," has had public showing. Others in the developing series will deal graphically with America's wartime allies and enemies. These will be booked throughout the Army and Navy, in camps and installations at home and overseas.

To introduce American soldiers to Allied peoples and customs, the Special Service Division has been furnishing all troops entering foreign areas with its celebrated pocket guidebooks — to Britain, China, North Africa, the Solomons, India, Australia, and other countries. These have rendered yeoman service in uprooting ignorance and prejudice and avoiding ill will.

Conversely, the publication in the Arab press of the understandingly written advice to United States troops on conduct toward North Africa natives occasioned a vast amount of native good will toward Americans.

Camp Papers Help

Camp newspapers and the overall weekly, "yank," are other vehicles which carry information and editorial discussion on the issues of war and America's global neighbors, to American soldiers and sailors the world over.

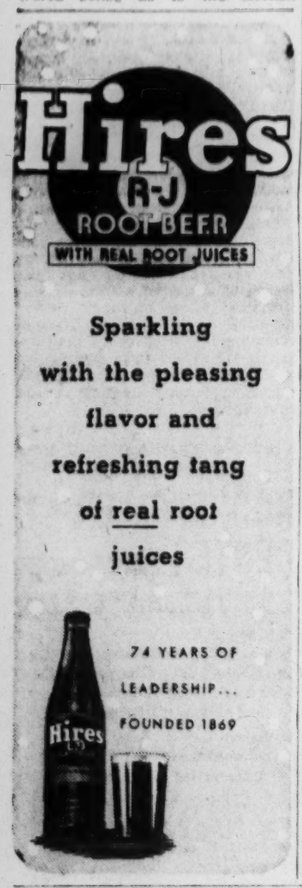
The Special Services Division has also developed a remarkable weekly distribution. It is supposedly compulsory for officers to spend at least a half hour weekly with their men discussing war news and strategy with this map as a background. So well received has the news-map been that the British are developing a similar project.

The Navy has a parallel program for keeping its men abreast of war developments, which utilizes largely the Army's films and materials. It does not have quite the same morale situation, for its campaigning has been done largely in the Pacific where most sailors and marines feel they have a personal "grudge fight" against the Japanese. The Navy has not gone very deeply into the matter of postwar issues with its men.

Antagonisms Wane

In the Army, field experience has shown that when United States troops come into close contact with the British, Chinese, French or Australian peoples or soldiers, they begin to lose their antagonisms and indifference and to develop a healthy respect for their allies and a budding internationalism. It is also proved that more serious thinking on basic war objectives, including the necessity of preventing a third world war, develops as participation in global battle campaigns increases.

If through its various media for soldier enlightenment, its films and its guidebooks, the Army can encourage and ripen friendship with China, Russia, Britain and other Allies, it will have laid the foundation for soldier thinking towards the ways and means by which the United Nations can march shoulder to shoulder after the war in curbing aggression, solving world economic problems, and maintaining the peace.



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Arab Leaders Plan Unification

Airan; Wide World

Of Arab-Speaking Peoples of the Mideast

Top: Village in the Delta. Lower left: Mustafa Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt. Lower right: Nuri el Said, Prime Minister of Iraq. They head important talks in Cairo.

Cairo Site of Important Talks Looking Toward Arab Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, July 28—The Egyptian Capital, the greatest city of the Islamic world, has additional importance for 250,000,000 Moslems today as the scene of important conferences looking toward unification of the Arab-speaking peoples of the Mideast. These talks are being held chiefly by two Arab leaders; Prime Ministers Nahas Pasha of Egypt, and Nuri el Said Pasha of Iraq.

The first step now being examined by the leaders is how, when and where to convoke a general assembly of representatives of the various Arab nations. Although it is recognized that sizable difficulties still stand in the way of such a meeting Prime Minister Nuri Pasha has already expressed the hope that the assembly can be held sometime this year.

Among details which must be settled if the meeting is to be convoked are the questions of who will call the meeting, where will it be held, what countries will be represented, and how far will the assembly be authorized to go?

Major Step Forward

In an undertaking of this magnitude, particularly during wartime and in an area containing a great number of conflicting interests, one must expect progress to be slow and cautious. Yet the fact that statesmen are now together, under the benevolent eye of the British, is reckoned as a major step forward. There is an agreement that despite difficulties chances of achieving Arab unity are stronger today than ever before.

Particularly important is the fact that present talks are proceeding under favorable British auspices, London having announced that it was ready to study any proposals for unity which could be shown to have reasonable suport among nations affected.

A recent statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is taken here as indicating British belief that a greater measure of unity among Arab-speaking peoples would benefit this part of the world and all those interested in it.

Understandably enough, Arab leaders here wish to emphasize the possibilities of success rather than difficulties in the way, although the local press has been permitted to discuss some of the problems. Thus La Bourse Egyptienne says "We must expect negotiations to move slowly, particularly when one recognizes the extreme Oriental sensibility in everything that concerns prestige, priority and rank."

"Egypt is incontestably first among the Arab nations in population, economic riches, and general evolution," the newspaper continues. "But these apparent truths are not seen everywhere in the same light, Bagdad being the only Arab capital at war with the Axis, Damascus laying claim to moral leadership, and Mecca claiming the proud dignity of King Ibn Saud."

Egypt Stands Out

In connection with the question of which nation should be considered the Arabic leader, the local Arab-language newspaper, Al Sabah, says, "We shall answer all those who attempt to prevent Egypt from assuming first rank in the Arab world; Egypt alone has the right to that supremacy which is shown by past, present, and future facts. We loudly assert that fact which is supported by every Arab. Egypt should remain at the head of the Arabic East, whose present weak state has encouraged other powers to subjugate it. How could such servitude last if Egypt were leader of the Orient?"

One of the most encouraging signs of possible success is the open recognition by such leaders as Prime Ministers Nahas and Nuri that such a tremendous achievement as the Arab Mideast union can only be gained through the greatest work and sacrifice. Thus Prime Minister Nuri declared, in discussing the complicated problem of Syria, that before one could have an Arab federation it was necessary to have internal unity. He also stated that much remained to be done even before there could be a possibility of a general assembly to discuss the unity question.

As some newspapers here point out editorially, one of the main factors tending to strengthen the Arabs' quest for unity is the fact that the peacetime world of tomorrow will probably be one of regional groups and that there are few places in the world today where a regional group could be as naturally formed as that in the Mideast with its common tradition of language, religion, custom and history.

In seeking greater unity among themselves, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordania, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and perhaps Iran, are moving in the direction of a modern world evolution and therefore would seem to have a reasonable right to expect a measure of success.

So He Can Bounce Out?

The mackerel shark rolls itself up in a ball when caught in a fisherman's net.

Free German Group Urges Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The National Commitee of Free Germany, operating from Moscow, is playing on the German people's desire for religious freedom as an inducement to them to revolt and prepare to negotiate an immediate peace.

This was indicated in a broadcast from the Moscow Radio picked up by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, of a speech made at the inaugural conference of the Committee.

Formation of the National Committee of Free Germany composed of a group of German exiles and Army officers in Russia was announced in the Soviet Government's mouthpiece Pravda and in the Daily Worker in this country about 10 days ago. Its purpose is to get the German people to revolt, pull their army back from Russia and prepare to negotiate an immediate peace, without consideration for the "unconditional surrender" ultimatum laid down by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The speech publicizing freedom of religion as incentive for the revolt was made by Lance Corporal Jakob Eschborn, a native of Heidesheim on the Rhine, who was described as a student of theology and a member of the Order of the Heart of Jesus.

The speaker sharply condemned the Hitler-Rosenberg policy of "ruthless extermination" of spiritual values and called upon all Germans to restore "freedom of conscience" in a "free and united Germany."

"The Church unhesitatingly has condemned both the theory and the practice of Hitler and Rosenberg and has condemned the race theory," he was quoted as saying. "The Church, which is supranational, champions the cause of peace and defends freedom of conscience and justice."

Enumerating the ways in which the Nazis "altogether ousted" the churches "from public life," the speaker recalled the following deeds:

1. The concordat was violated.
2. Secular schools were made compulsory.
3. Roman Catholic schools were "pillaged and dispersed."
4. Religious customs, such as processions and pilgrimages, were banned "under threadbare pretexts."
5. Religious instruction was banned from the schools.
6. Roll-calls of the Hitler Youth were held on Sundays "at the time of the religious services."
7. Entire theological faculties were dissolved.
8. Many individual priests were prohibited from preaching.

Urges Dropping of Hitler

"Many of our priests are making their stand as intrepid, gallant fighters for religious rights," he added. "Like them, we want to show the right way to the German people."

"We must not and will not follow the Hitler Government on the road to its doom," the speaker concluded. "There must be no divisions in our struggle. The whole German people, (Roman) Catholic and Protestant, all sections of the nation, must rally in the fight for self-preservation.

"We want a free and united Germany where culture and prosperity will bloom on the basis of work and a just order. We want freedom of conscience and religion, restoration of property to its rightful owners, rehabilitation of all the rights of which we have been robbed.

"Aware of the necessity of this struggle, we have combined in the 'National Committee of Free Germany' and call you comrades as front soldiers and you people in the homeland to manly resolve: long live peace, justice and freedom in a free, united Germany."

Germans-Japanese Try to Quit Italy

Recorded by CBS

London

German and Japanese civilians are "queuing up for visas toget out of Italy," the London Radio said today.

"The first plane to reach Lisbon from Rome since the Crisis, landed today," BBC added. "There were only two couriers, one from the Italian passengers, both diplomatic couriers, one from the Italian Government, and one from the Vatican."

Eden Parries Nazi-Guilt Query

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, said he could not answer an inquiry from Sir Leonard Lyle, M. P., as to whether "any German generals or others who are guilty, or who it is suggested might be guilty, of mass murders" are in British custody.

Mr. Eden said all Allied governments will be able to submit to the proposed United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes any evidence in their possession concerning crimes committed by the enemy.

Court Proposed

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, July 28—Leading British and European statesmen and postwar planners have drafted a plan for the establishing of an international court to try certain categories of war criminals.

This plan will be submitted to the United Nations through the London International Assembly, whose President is Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and one of whose Vice-Presidents is Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

The proposed international criminal Court would deal with cases of wartime offenses which are not covered by the judicial systems of individual countries, or with cases otherwise initiated in it. One example is that of crimes committed in Germany against Jews or "stateless persons."

Cases might be put before the international tribunal if a government concerned in them prefers not to try them in its own courts, or if a national court finds it difficult to obtain evidence. Heads of states, like Hitler or his puppets, could be haled before the international court for trial. Crimes committed in several countries would come under its judisdiction.

The London International Assembly, an unofficial but influential group specializing in postwar problems, passed a recommendation to the United Nations for the establishment of the international court. Speakers at a meeting which led to the resolution recalled that German war criminals of 1914-1918 escaped punishment.

It was pointed out that when German courts were left to try those accused of atrocities, mock trials resulted. Several persons were found guilty, but never were punished.

One speaker declared: "Never again ought we to allow such a gesture as that of Hindenburg, when he declared he assumed personally the responsibility for all crimes attributed to the German Army. Thus exonerating both the Kaiser and his subordinates."

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Wacs Find Spiritual Solace And Time to Help Others

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28 — It takes more effort for a Wac to lead a religious life than it does for a woman in civilian life, but some have already proved themselves a great influence for good in Army camps.

Lack of privacy and time for devotions, escape from parental guidance, pressure of Army duties, and Sunday leave passes are reasons why Wac chapel attendance does not always match church attendance records of girls before they joined up.

Wacs generally do not have the same urge for a spiritual staff that do men soldiers expecting to be sent into battle.

Yet there have been some outstanding cases of Wacs who have not only found their own spiritual solace on dusty and bare camp areas, but have helped to guide others to more satisfying lives.

WAC officials in Washington recognize the importance not only of having church support for their corps, but of getting advice for improving the spiritual life of Wacs.

For this purpose they recently took a group of religious writers to visit Wacs at work, at play, and at church in training centers, Army camps, and flying fields. The writers visited church services, talked with chaplains of various denominations, and questioned the Wacs about their religious needs and how adequately they are being met.

The same chaplains look after the religious needs both of Wacs and soldiers at camps where both are stationed. Men and women use the same chapels just as in any community. In a few places, the chaplains have women assistants, who do clerical work, play the organ, arrange the flowers and music, and otherwise help the chaplain in his work. However, in camps where chaplains' assistants have to go about the camp talking to the men, it is not feasible to use women.

There are no women chaplains in the Army at the present time, although Britain has used some and certain denominations in this country which have women preachers have recommended that they be tried here.

No adequate figures have been compiled on WAC church attendance records. In training centers, such as Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, where girls are inspired and protected, the attendance is high. It falls when they get out on their own on their permanent assignments at camps.

At Oglethorpe when the writers visited Sunday evening services, word went out to company barracks that they would like to have girls attend.

One who accepted the hint told me afterward, "I've been here two weeks and that service was the first thing that made me feel connected with home again."

That particular service was an informal "Young People's Meeting" at which the girls themselves participated, singing hymns and solos, offering prayers and discussing the topic, "Must we attend chapel to be religious?"

Maj. Frederick H. Fahringer, the Baptist chaplain in charge, said he arranged the service at the request of the girls themselves who said it reminded them of such meetings in their own home churches.

Army chaplains are always available to Wacs for consultation. Problems on which they chiefly have given advice have included: loneliness, love affairs, financial difficulties at home and difficulties arising from rigid Army discipline.

In many cases, the girls' home churches send their names to the chaplain and continue to keep in touch with the girls through news letters and other communications. The chaplains appreciate this and say they wish more churches would do it.

One WAC who has not only kept her own spiritual resources replenished while at camp but shared them with others is Corporal Violet Clark, a former Frederick, Okla., school teacher, stationed at Ft. Knox. Corporal Clark is described by Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Randolph, chief chaplain at Ft. Knox, as "almost a woman chaplain."

Each day, Corporal Clark, a Methodist, goes from her Wacs barracks to Goldville, a boom-town housing project on the outskirts of Ft. Knox, where she counsels soldiers' families on all kinds of social and moral problems. She has started a choir in the community and just recently concluded a daily vacation Bible School for 75 to 100 children.

The chaplains at Ft. Knox say that Corporal Clark has definitely raised the moral atmosphere of Goldville and she says she wouldn't trade her job for any other at Ft. Knox.

While Army chaplains are primarily concerned with helping to meet the spiritual needs of the girls, they also recognize that proper recreation is an important factor in the welfare of the Women's Army Corps.

The chaplains at Ft. Knox admitted that the Wacs do not have the recreation facilities they should there.

The Wacs said that when they first came to Ft. Knox last winter, they used to like to go to post dances. Now the truck calls for them and few go. One reason is that they have so little leisure time. The hours they have off they need to wash their clothes and write letters, they say. To a civilian, a dance with 20 or more men to one girl sounds ideal, but a WAC can testify that the disproportion soon gets tiresome.

The girls at Grant, on the other hand, say they have plenty of leisure and interesting recreation. Their chief delight is a softball team that plays women's teams from Chicago and other near-by points. Another group is learning intricate drills from an Army sergeant in their time off. There are even comfortable white garden chairs set out under the trees for the Wacs at Grant.

At Kellogg Field, the officers have done wonders in painting old furniture and covering barrels with cretonne to give cheer to their quarters at low cost.

WAC areas in al camps are "off limits" for soldiers. At Ft. Knox they can enter only if they have a date. At Kellogg Field, the Wacs are given an armed guard at night.

Proper recreation is a problem to be worked out at each camp between the Wacs' commanding officer and the commanding officer at the post. It has to be something that is flexible because many girls have to work at night occasionally or be on "KP" [kitchen police] or "CQ" [charge of quarters].

'Open Door' to Religious Welfare of Wacs

United States Signal Corps

Writers Visit Wacs at Work, Play, and Church

Upper left—Neat chapel among the pines at the Third WAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where Sunday and midweek church services are well attended by the Wacs. All religious denominations are represented, and the door is always open. Top right—Wacs march out from a Sunday morning service with the spring of spiritual inspiration in their step. At bottom—Group of writers, Chaplains, and Army officers, reviewing parade of Wacs at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The third person on the left of the front row is Mary Hornaday, of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau. The writers questioned the Wacs about their religious needs and how they are met.

Bowles to Increase War Against 'Black Markets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—As little rationing as possible, vigorous assaults against "black markets" and greater simplicity of OPA orders were goals set forth by Chester Bowles, new Senior Deputy OPA Administrator, as he took office here yesterday.

Mr. Bowles made it clear that Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, would still fix OPA policy but indicated that he hoped to get some of the lessons of his 20 months' experience as Connecticut OPA Administrator into the national OPA picture.

His first job, he explained, will be to examine, and if necessary, reorganize each division of OPA. Another big job, he indicated, will be to give the country more education on the whys and wherefores of rationing and other OPA moves than it has ever had before.

Even after 20 months as State OPA Administrator he is a smiling man who talks in catchy phrases of the advertising business.

Not a Walking Doormat

"OPA will not be a walking doormat," he said at his first press conference in regard to various group pressures. Somebody asked if that applied to pressures from congressmen. "I'm just a country boy and I don't know much about that," he replied.

Here are a few of the observations Mr. Bowles made during his first few hours at OPA:

The American people will cheerfully accept regulations in wartime provided they really understand the need for them.

Rationing and price control must be put down in simple language and must be explained over and over again in factual language that anyone can understand.

OPA cannot be run solely from Washington. "I want to be reminded of this once a week," he said.

Capable administrators must be chosen from all walks of life. The newspapers and the public in general have been too hard on professors in the Government, Mr. Bowles thinks. Every big business has its economists, he pointed out.

The snooping Gestapo approach to enforcement must be avoided. Mr. Bowles is opposed to the present ban on Eastern pleasure driving for this reason.

Need Simpler Regulations

Everything possible must be done to eliminate "black markets."

OPA regulations need to be made easy for businessmen to understand and live with.

OPA must at all times stand up against pressures from industrial profiteers, farm produce speculators and everyone who wants a bigger share than his neighbor.

OPA will always imply that a citizen is right until he is proved wrong.

Rationing was described by Mr. Bowles as a necessary evil. Advocating as "little rationing as possible," he declared, "there is no sense in rationing for rationing's sake, yet we ought not to hesitate to ration if we need to."

Asked why OPA does not merely put price ceilings on major cost of living goods as Canada and Great Britain have done instead of on thousands of items, Mr. Bowles explained, "They have central control over manpower that we do not have. If we allowed mink coats, for instance, to rise to any height, that industry would drain off labor from essential work. Other nations are completely regimented but we like to avoid that if we can."

Petrillo Union to Sponsor $500,000 U. S. Concert Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—A symphony orchestra circuit of the smaller American cities is the newest project of the American Federation of Musicians with the announcement by James C. Petrillo, President of the Union, today that this American Federtaion of Labor unit has authorized a $500,000 fund for the undertaking.

The 570 concerts presently on the prospectus will be given by leading symphony groups, the participants listed including besides the New York Philharmonic and the Boston and Philadelphia Orchestras and conductors, the orchestras of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Rochester, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis.

Mr. Petrillo said the idea had originated with President Roosevelt in a talk with the union leader in the White House last Dec. 29, when the President "with all the responsibilities he has during this crisis, found the time to think of the people in the smaller communities and provide an opportunity for them to see and hear the outstanding musical organizations in the United States."

In his formal statement of the plan, Mr. Petrillo recalled the President remarking "that in many foreign countries concert orchestras are sent from city to city so that the people who are not in a financial position to travel to the big cities to hear the larger orchestras could hear the finest music free of charge."

"He was wondering whether or not the American Federation of Musicians could not do something along the same line," the statement continued. "I told the president that it would be very happy to take this matter up with the international executive board of the Federation, and I felt sure something could be done about it."

While details of the project have yet to be discussed with the orchestra managements, Mr. Petrillo said that he anticipated no difficulties and believed the program would be under way within 10 days, initiated by orchestras that have not disbanded for the summer. The concert schedule, he said, would be arranged by the federation locals to fall on the musicians' days off or in interims between commercial commitments, the programs to be selected by the regular conductors, with the orchestra personnel receiving regular union rates of pay.

OWI Domestic Head To Bar Propaganda

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, July 28

The Office of War Information "should not act as a censor and should not pamphleteer and propagandize," says Palmer Hoyt, new Director of its Domestic Branch.

"It was pamphleteering and the suspicion of plugging for a fourth term that brought down the disapproval of Congress on the domestic service of OWI," he said.

He thinks his unit should get all the news from the Army and Navy—and give all of it to the public that can be given without telling the enemy things he shouldn't know.

Texas Coastal Storm Did Heavy Damage

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28 (AP)—Estimates of damage to property and crops in the Houston-Galveston coastal region rose to $10,000,000 today and two fatalities and scores of injuries were reported after one of the worst tropical hurricanes ever to hit the Texas gulf coast.

The American Rice Growers Association estimated that the upper Texas gulf coast rice crop would suffer a $2,000,000 loss. Mayor George W. Fraser of Galveston said that "estimates of $1,000,000 worth of damage are quite conservative for this city." Preliminary estimates placed Houston's property damage at about $6,000,000.

N. Y. Is Urged to Simplify Steps And Policy to Reclaim Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28 — Reclaiming of youthful delinquents by a single administrative authority with a clear-cut policy, instead of the present confusing system of "several layers of public authority" which has been found to have a criminalizing effect upon young people, is urged in a study, "Chaos in Sentencing Youth Offenders," published by the Committee on Youth and Justice of the Community Service Society here.

The Committee, which has John D. Rockefeller, 3d, as its chairman, calls for the establishment of a state-wide Youth Correction Authority, as proposed in a recent session of the Legislature by State Senator Thomas A. Desmond (R), of Newburgh.

To show how grave injustices result from the independent and often contradictory decisions of different units, such as the city and county courts, the city and State correctional institutions, city and State parole administrations, the case histories of several youths from records dealing with 100 boys who have gone through the mills of criminal justice here have been documented.

Some Specific Instances

In one instance a boy was twice rehabilitated and twice paroled for burglaries committed on the same date. In others a wide gap between the severity and leniency of treatment for a similar offense is reported. Sometimes boys were repeatedly let off without convincingly "constructive" measures for their future guidance and control or, on the other hand, forced to associate with those who contributed to their further downfall.

"In the cases listed above," says the study, "boys of 16, 17, 18 and 19, promising of success and of failure, are alike thrown into an institution of mass imprisonment—presumably for their own good. It is a senseless system. Citizens and officials who are either ignorant or indifferent to such conditions are equally to blame.

"We find that the different criminal justice processes crisscross each other in arriving at different ends in the same types of cases or at the same ends in totally different cases. . . . At present it is everybody's business to take jurisdiction in the task of rehabilitation of youth offenders. It is nobody's business, it seems, to devise markedly improved measures of treatment and to provide new types of facilities for reclaiming youth offenders. . . .

"We advocate creation of a State Youth Correction Authority as a hopeful remedy for the existing chaos and deficiency in correctional treatment measures employed for the reclamation of youth offenders."

A digest of the powers and duties of the proposed Authority will be found in a forthcoming pamphlet, the report added.

The Desmond bill would commit offenders between 15 and 21 years, who are not guilty of crimes calling for the capital penalty, to the Youth Correction Authority by the courts without recommendations. This gives the Authority undivided responsibility for disposition of the case and correctional treatment. To arrive at a more sympathetic and helpful understanding of the youth, a diagnostic study would be made which takes into account his character traits, home background, community record, etc.

During the period of treatment, the offender could be placed in his home, in a controlled residence or in a penal institution, according to the discretion of the Authority, which would have power to change the form of treatment or release the offender whenever it was deemed advisable.

No Way Now Open

"There is at present no way of greatly improving the whole task of correctional treatment, because there is no central administration of it," the study says. "The business of rehabilitating youths should be chargeable to a single administrative body alone responsible for its mistakes and successes, for striving to correct mistakes in future administration and to enlarge the proportion of successes."

The cases listed in detail include that of a boy addicted to marijuana smoking who had been repeatedly imprisoned although in the absence of a specific criminal offense; the incarceration of another who was habitually associated with dissolute persons and needed constructive social treatment, but had committed no violation of the Penal Law; that of a boy subjected to "mass imprisonment" at a reformatory when he, "above all, needed friendly guidance"; and others showing how youths were "sacrificed to useless technicality in criminal justice procedure."

Labor Board Tells Concern To Pay Bonus

DETROIT, July 28 (AP) — The Regional War Labor Board today directed the 1900 Corporation of St. Joseph, Mich., to pay its 700 employees a Christmas bonus for the year 1942, on the ground that the bonus which it began paying in 1935 had become a part of the corporation's wage structure.

The Board stipulated that the bonus would have to be paid even if the company operated at a loss during the year. The bonus must not exceed the amount paid for the year 1938, the Board said.

Dissenting from the bonus ruling, Willis H. Hall and Chester A. Cahn, industry representatives on the Board panel, said:

"A bonus of this kind is not a wage but an additional token of appreciation from employer to employee. It is an extra reward and a gratuitous incentive for a continued mutually profitable endeavor. To force such payment strips the bonus of all its meaning."

The Board denied a joint petition of the company and Local 931, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, for a 5 per cent increase in wages on the ground that employees had been given increases of approximately 20 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941.

President Sends U. S. Greetings to Liberia

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 28

Congratulating President Edwin J. Barclay of Liberia on his country's anniversary, President Roosevelt said in a message to his recent White House guest:

"On the national anniversary of Liberia, I am glad to send the cordial greetings of the people of the United States. Please accept my hearty good wishes and those of the people of the United States for the prosperity, well-being and continued progress of the people of Liberia."

Detroit Mayor Gets Detailed Charges Seeking Grand Jury Probe of Riots

DETROIT, July 28 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today that it had presented to Mayor Edward Jeffries a detailed statement of charges of acts by the police department and others in recent race riots.

Through its special counsel, Thurgood Marshall, the Association asserted that affidavits it has taken "are more than sufficient to justify calling of a special Grand Jury."

The Association's announcement followed the rejection by Prosecuting Attorney William E. Dowling of a request by a subcommittee of Mayor Jeffries' Inter-Racial Peace Board for a one-man Grand Jury investigation of the riots and the prosecutor's remarks that the N. A. A. C. P. and the Negro press had been contributing factors to the rioting of last June 21.

Charging that Detroit police "enforced the law under an unequal hand," the N. A. A. C. P. report asserts:

"They used 'persuasion' rather than firm action with white rioters while against Negroes they used the ultimate in force—night sticks, revolvers, riot guns, submachine guns and deer rifles."

John Witherspoon, Police Commissioner, said he agreed entirely with the prosecutor's statements. But R. S. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, termed it "the most serious incitation to race riots we have had since the riots themselves," adding:

"If Dowling believes that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is responsible for the riots, it is his sworn duty to present evidence before a Grand Jury."

Mr. Dowling, informed of Mr. Thomas' statement, said: "As a citizen, Mr. Thomas is entitled to his own opinion. I, too, am entitled to my opinion, more particularly in view of the fact that I base my statement on facts, not fiction; truth, not mythology."

Draft-Complaints Study Is Planned

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A House Military Subcommittee announced yesterday it would make a nation-wide study of complaints that many men are "feigning or inducing symptoms of physical incapacity" to dodge military service.

A Committee official said a study of draft board records in the District of Columbia had disclosed an "exceptionally large number of young men in the 4-F classification" and a "disproportionate number thereof characterized by examining physicians as psychoneurotics."

It was understood that several Washington men exempted for this reason were found to hold responsible and substantially remunerative jobs.

'Mission to Moscow' Opens in Moscow, Russians Amused

MOSCOW, July 28 (AP)—"Mission to Moscow," Hollywood version of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' assignment to the Russian Capital, opened in Moscow yesterday with minor cuts.

In general, the Russian audience liked the picture but was amused by some of Hollywood's ideas on Russian life.

The scene in the British Embassy where the Ambassador pulls the telephone plug to prevent the use of eavesdropping mechanism before continuing his conversation is left in the picture, but a scene in the American Embassy where the secretaries tell Mr. Davis the walls have been tapped is deleted.

The Russians were amused at Hollywood's idea of their ice skating in an Alpine resort atmosphere. The famous Moscow trial scenes were watched with intense interest while the biggest laugh came when President Roosevelt was depicted telling Mr. Davies:

"I don't care what the Russians think of you, I want to know what you think of the Russians."

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Present Status of Italy Is Obscured by Conflicts

Continued from Page 1

dency, also decided to abrogate the 14-year-old law under which the Fascist Grand Council became an organ of the State, the law being "incompatible with the return to constitutionl normality."

The Cabinet voted to suppress the special tribunal for defense of the State. It was ordered that cases ordinarily tried by the tribunal would be transferred to military courts of the Army Corps "during the duration of actual war."

Fascist Party Outlawed

The broadcast said:

The first meeting of the Council of Ministers was held on Tuesday, July 27, in the Quirinal under the presidency of His Excellency Marshal Badoglio.

"The Council, in view of the new situation which has arisen in the political life of the land, has ordered the complete dissolution of the National Fascist Party.

"Measures have been taken to the end that auxiliary institutions, of education and sports, which depended in part upon it, will continue to function.

"In addition, the same meeting of the Council of Ministers decided among other things to abrogate the law of Dec. 9, 1928, Number 2,693, concerning the Fascist Grand Council, incompatible with the return to constitutional normality.

"Finally, the Council ordered the suppression of the special tribunal for defense of the state. Affairs which have been handled by this tribunal will be taken over by military tribunals of the Army Corps during the entire duration of actual war."

"Insurrection" in Milan

The unconfirmed reports received at the Italian frontier today said the Milan outbreaks amounted to a virtual insurrection among the people.

Mobs swept through the streets, despite a state of siege proclaimed by the military authorities, shouting "Liberty" and "We want peace," the reports said. Shots were fired and the situation was described as grave. Workers were reported to have left their jobs.

Earlier, the Corriere Della Sera of Milan had reported islands of Fascist resistance were holding out against Italian troops at Milan, and indicated that uncertainty over the new Government's course between peace and war were producing restlessness among the people.

The Rome Radio, in frequent interruptions of musical programs, warned the people against "sensational" rumors circulated by irresponsible persons.

Tullio Giordana, new director of the Gazzetta del Popolo at Turin, was quoted in dispatches as urging patience upon the people, advising them that it was not possible to make peace in two days.

Many Fascists Arrested

In other outbreaks July 26 nine Fascists were reported shot or fatally stabbed, while scores were wounded. Many Fascists were placed under arrest, travelers reaching Bern from Italy said. Turin, Bologna, Genoa and other cities in Northern Italy reported disorders.

German garrison troops in Milan, who had been guarded in their barracks by Italian soldiers since the announcement of Mussolini's downfall, can no longer be seen in the city, according to the Swiss Telegraph agency.

The Corriere Della Sera of Milan editorialized that beneath a Milan joyous over the overthrow of Fascism there is "a serious Milan, grave, even worried, which says: 'Up to now everything has been easy, the difficulties are about to begin.'"

The newspaper declared that "soon every Italian will be called on for the dangerous honor of deciding if he wants to be a free citizen of a free Italy."

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency said that it was "generally believed" that Marshal Badoglio and his aides had established contact with the Allies in Rome through the British and American representatives to the Vatican.

Growing Series of Rumors

The Swiss Agency report was the latest of a growing series of rumors and reports filtering across the border in the past 24 hours, and it lacked confirmation from any official sources.

Marshal Badoglio's ban against public gatherings was ignored in several cities, notably Turin, where representatives of the reconstituted Italian political parties were reported to have met and drafted a resolution urging the Premier to grant the "necessary permission" for full expression of public opinion in development of the new national policy.

These representatives, the reports reaching Bern said, expressed the opinion that he present Italian regime was a temporary one, which an Italian diplomat stated was also Marshal Badoglio's belief.

One was quoted as saying the Italian people "would always be grateful" to Marshal Badoglio for taking the initial step to comply with the wishes of the people, who greeted the week-end developments "not only with joy, but with a recognition of the seriousness of this hour."

Communist Action Party groups convened at Milan to discuss their future, then decided to postpone any action until the Premier had answered the Turin resolution.

Program on Leaflets

The Italian reports said there were signs posted in Milan declaring that if Marshal Badoglio did not arrive at some quick results the situation would be critical. They also told about posters and leaflets scattered through Milan urging this four-point program:

1. An honorable peace with the United Nations.
2. Departure of the Germans from Italy, and return of the Italian troops from abroad.
3. The arrest of Fascist leaders responsible for Italy's suffering.
4. Restoration, when the present period of emergency had passed, of Democratic liberties with true Italian representation.

German Troops Mass

Reports of the movement of German troops were conflicting in the extreme. Madrid heard reports from Rome on Monday that German units had been seen moving South through Rome on Monday, traveling in railroad cars which bore two Italian soldiers for every German soldier and which were listed as Italian troop convoys.

The Algiers Radio reported considerable numbers of German troops were moving northward through Italy.

Instabul said German troops were massing at several points along the Hungarian frontier. The Germans are known to have been exerting considerable pressure upon Hungary in an attempt to swerve the Government from its apparent determination to withdraw from active participation in the war.

The Stockholm newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, said in a dispatch from Bern that an "unknown stream" of German troops and matériel was passing through the Brenner Pass into Italy and that all signs pointed to a German decision not to give up Italy without a struggle.

Secrecy on Meeting

Meanwhile there was no definitive word on the results of the reported conference between the new Italian Foreign Minister, Rafaele Guariglia, and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu.

The meeting was held amid every indication of secrecy and urgency aboard the Italian Embassy launch in the Sea of Marmora yesterday. Immediately after the conference Mr. Menemencioglu left hurriedly for the Capital at Ankara and it was disclosed that Signor Guariglia—who has been in Turkey as Ambassador under the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini—would leave by plane today for Rome.

The fact that the Turkish Minister agreed to see Signor Guariglia at Istanbul instead of the Foreign Office in Ankara indicated the importance of the conference. Turkey, as a neutral power maintaining close diplomatic relations with both the United States and Great Britain, is a logical choice as the medium for possible Italian peace overtures.

Mr. Menemencioglu returned to Istanbul after the conference and then proceeded on to Ankara. It was disclosed that arrangements had been made for Signor Guariglia to leave for Rome on a plane bearing special markings to insure safe passage home.

Woman Indicted on Charge of Treason Once Saved From Firing Squad by U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A woman who was condemned as a spy by Spanish Loyalists, only to escape through the intervention of the United States State Department, is confronted again with a charge that carries a capital penalty.

She is Jane Anderson, one of the two women among eight Americans indicted yesterday by a District of Columbia Grand Jury on a charge of treason. The eight are alleged to have broadcast Axis propaganda from Germany to Italy.

Miss Anderson, who was born in Atlanta, Ga., and ran away from a Texas finishing school to marry Deems Taylor, music critic and composer, led an adventurous life. Before her divorce from Mr. Taylor in 1918, she went to England and worked as a reporter on the London Daily Mail.

In 1938, during the Spanish Civil War, she was sentenced to execution by the Loyalists. The sentence was revoked at the behest of the State Department, and she returned to the United States with her second husband, the Count de Cienfuegos.

In 1941, she bobbed up in Germany, where, the Justice Department charges, she began propaganda broadcasts for the Reich. Until her broadcasts suddenly terminated in April, 1942, she attacked Communism and rapped the Roosevelt and Churchill administrations.

The other woman indicted is Constance Drexel who was born in Germany and later obtained her American citizenship. She attended public schools at Roslindale, Mass., and started a career as a journalist with the Boston Globe in 1915.

Stefani Gives Up 'Vincere' Signal

By the Associated Press

New York, July 28

Radio stations of the official Italian news agency, Stefani, returned to the air shorn of their idling signal of "vincere"—conquer.

In its place, the stations returned to the internationally accepted practice of sending out the letter "V" in code when idling.

All Italian stations, including commercial ones, used the "vincere" signal before Mussolini's downfall. Stefani's stations were silent all day July 26 but returned to the air yesterday morning.

Citation Awarded The Monitor

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT
For distinguished services rendered in behalf of the War Savings Program this citation is awarded to
The Christian Science Monitor
Given under my hand and seal on
July 15, 1943
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The Monitor Wins U. S. Award for Bond Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Hailing the "spectacular" service performed by the nation's press in furthering the war savings drives the Treasury Department today revealed that special citations for distinguished service have been presented to "several hundred" out of 16,000 American newspapers for their part in promoting the sale of war bonds and stamps.

The Christian Science Monitor was one of those so honored. Another larger group of newspapers received "certificates of merit" for their part in this nation-wide "buy more bonds" program.

"Without the newspapers we just couldn't do the job of selling bonds and stamps to America," a Treasury spokesman commented. "The recent second war bond drive was announced to the public in the biggest advertising campaign—entirely voluntary—in American or world history."

Officials, testifying to the "truly amazing amount" of copy which the newspapers have allocated to furthering the war loan drives, revealed that during the second war loan drive in April, American newspapers used 11,000,000 lines of publicity sent out from the Treasury Department itself, and produced five times this amount in the form of local stories connected with the drive.

Simultaneously, the newspapers carried 72,000,000 lines of sponsored advertising bearing the war bond message, according to a survey by the Advertising Checking Bureau. Treasury officials comment that the nation's five biggest advertisers wouldn't run up that total of advertising in a full year of banner sales promotion.

Eight months ago, when the Treasury took note of newspaper efforts to tell the public the facts concerning the necessity and value of war sales through news stories, commentaries, editorials, pictures and advertising, it was decided to award citations for distinguished service to those publications which specially qualified by their promotional efforts.

Since that date, citations have been awarded to various newspapers.

"The splendid job the newspapers and radio have done is little short of miraculous," Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., declared recently. "I thank them humbly and from the depth of my heart. . . . I want to thank the country newspapers and also the great metropolitan dailies that printed free, as a patriotic service, millions upon millions of messages about bonds."

The Treasury anticipates the same splendid co-operation in carrying forward the third war loan drive which starts Sept. 9 and will run for about three weeks. A portfolio of advertising and press promotion is now in production and will be made available to newspapers about Aug. 12.

Europe's Scene of Change Mirrored in U. S. Policies

Continued from Page 1

Hull and Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the Allied policy requiring unconditional surrender had not been changed regarding Italy.

Readying the American psychological offensive to exploit tottering Axis confidence in Southern Europe and the Balkans, the State Department was expected to reorganize the Office of War Information's Foreign broadcast services so its propaganda transmissions will be more closely synchronized with State Department policy.

The Anglo-American High Command is not particular at this moment whether the Italian Government with which it deals is democratic, monarchistic, or reactionary so long as it has sufficient authority and stability to extricate Italy from the war.

This became abundantly clear as the President criticized the OWI yesterday for its European broadcasts which had in several instances been critical of King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

The President said at his press conference that the broadcasts never should have been made; that they did not have White House or State Department authorization; and that Robert E. Sherwood, head of the OWI's Overseas Branch, was taking vigorous action in connection with the incident.

Mr. Sherwood described the broadcast statements calling King Victor Emmanuel "the little moronic King" and both the King and Marshal Badoglio Fascists, as a "regrettable slip" which was made at a time when it was impossible to obtain official policy clearance.

Not the Time for Names

The official American—and British view as indicated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address—is that now is not the time to go out of the way to call the House of Savoy names. Once Italy has surrendered — unconditionally —and the exigencies of fighting Germans on Italian soil have passed—then the United Nations will take measures to assure Italian elections and the election of a popular government.

Meanwhile, as continued reports of peace feelers poured in, Washington, eagerly awaited tonight's radio address by President Roosevelt, in which he was expected to give information clarifying the Italian picture. He told his press conference yesterday that the address would be about the war.

Asked by a reporter whether it would concern the war "abroad or on the home front," the President joined in the general laughter and went on to give correspondents a short seminar on the oneness of the war on the home front with the fighting overseas, stressing that the products and efforts of farm, factory, shipyard and mine were as essential to victory as was the overseas fighting.

In absence of official news concerning peace negotiations with Italy, the report that Roman Catholic Arthbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, frequently mentioned as a go-between for peace negotiations, had canceled all remaining engagements in South Africa today and flown northward from Pretoria for an undisclosed destination, was regarded as highly significant.

There was jubilation that the collapse of Fascist authority in Italy was having major repercussions in the Balkans, with Hungary reported putting out peace feelers through Turkey and similar moves expected from Bulgaria and Rumania, as the conviction spread that Germany would not attempt a strong defense of the Balkans but would rather establish its defense line along the old Austrian-Croat frontier and westward across Italy along the Po River.

Establishment by the Germans of a possible new defense line around "Fortress Europe" was being included in Army calculations, military officials believing that unless the Badoglio Government was able to persuade a mass German exodus, American and British forces one day would be driving against a Nazi line along the Po River.

Military opinion here holds that it would be almost suicidal for the Germans to abandon Northern Italy if it is possible for them to hold on, inasmuch as this would make Italian airfields available to Allied bombers, which could lay waste the hitherto inaccessible cities of Southern Germany and beyond, including Vienna and Prague, home of the Skoda munitions plants. Possession of these airfields would make possible the most devastating kind of shuttle bombing, which would enable the RAF and the American Army Air Forces to give other cities the "Hamburg treatment."

In this situation — with Axis cracks and fissures extending from Italy across into the Balkans and the German military machine facing new ordeals and demands that it extend itself to police northern Italy and the Balkans—every effort is being made by the Washington-London High Command to exploit the Allies' military and psychological advantage.

This envisages an intensification of radio messages beamed toward Italy and the Balkans, and the closer synchronization of OWI's overseas section with State Department policy, it is declared here, means that while Fascism will continue to be attacked at all times, those who seek to establish interim governments following the collapse of Fascist regimes will not always be denounced even though they happen to be reactionaries and anything but liberal and democratic.

May Mean New Charges

Diplomatic officials realize that this policy may bring new charges that in its dealings with Italy and the Balkans the American Government is repeating its North African blunders and encouraging a new crop of "Darlans." But it believes that the objective—that of maintaining order until military campaigns are brought to a successful conclusion—will justify the means.

Another viewpoint is expressed by Milton S. Eisenhower, brother of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is Acting Director of OWI, and who said yesterday: "OWI policy is that any government such as Badoglio's, which announces adherence to Hitler and continues to fight with him and against the forces of the United Nations, is an enemy of the United States and the other United Nations."

In New York, Samuel Grafton, whose critical remarks regarding King Victor Emmanuel in his New York Post column had been quoted by OWI, said last night regarding his characterization: "The phrase 'moronic little king' seems to me a rather temperate reference to the head of a state which has declared war on my country."

N. Y. Italians Hit Band-Wagon Fascists

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—Storm signals are out today for the American Committee for Italian Democracy, formed by leading Italo-Americans here on Monday, with officials of the Italian-American Labor Council disassociating the latter's 300,000 trade union membership from participation.

The action was in the form of a statement assailing Luigi Antonini, Chairman of the Council and Vice-Chairman of the newly founded Committee to put Italy in the Democratic lineup, for formally linking trade unionists of Italian descent with a group "whose personnel includes men who until lately extolled the beauties of Fascism and all the crimes committed in its name."

"Some of the gentlemen with whom Mr. Antonini is now associating himself in the so-called American Committee for Italian Democracy, while Mr. Antonini himself was fighting bitterly against Fascism, condoned every crime of the Mussolini regime and gloried in its ascent to power," the statement reads. "They accepted decorations from the Fascist Government; they hated free labor, and sought to destroy it.

Shifted With Pearl Harbor

"Only with Pearl Harbor and Italy's declaration of war against our beloved country did they cease to remain vocal about the glories of Fascism and jumped on the band-wagon."

Issued by Joseph Catalanotti, Council Secretary and Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and George Baldanzi, Textile Workers' Union Executive, and August Bellanca, Board members, the repudiation took particular exception to the choice of Generoso Pope, wealthy publisher of Italian vernacular newspapers, as treasurer of the new anti-fascist group.

The Committee is headed by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora and was organized as nucleus for a nation-wide Italo-American movement to aid the United Nations in eliminating Italy as an Axis partner, solidify American opinion in favor of a just peace for Italy and a democratic solution of its problems "free from any fear of Fascist or any other undemocratic reprisal," and resist any "communist dictatorship" for Italy.

Greatest Shock of War

Its nine-point credo epitomizes the fact that nothing that has happened in Europe during World War II has stirred New York like the turnover in Italy. This is due in large part to the city's extremely large Italian and Italian-American population, some of the latter occupying high places in civic and political lists.

Mr. Pope, one of the best known of these, has been under frequent attack for allegedly pro-Fascist and anti-Semitic views, among his accusers being the nonsectarian antiNazi League, of 20 West Forty-seventh Street, and the Italian News Service, of 147 Fourth Avenue. The new protest against him as a Johnny-come-lately leader is based upon a series of pro-Mussolini utterances, with one of the latest quoted that of June 27, 1940, when he declared that "Americans of Italian birth cannot stretch their profound devotion to their adopted fatherland to the point of tolerating systematic insolences against their original fatherland."

The publisher's acceptance of the new Committee's aims, however, is vouched for as "100 per cent genuine" by Justice Pecora, long his friend, who added in reply to queries that he, personally, was "thoroughly convinced" of Mr. Pope's "devotion to America and its democracy."

Simultaneously, like criticism stemmed from an anti-Fascist conference sponsored by Magistrate J. Roland Sala, and Girolamo Valenti, editor of the Italian Weekly, La Parola, charging that, "regardless of who appeared as the attractive front," the American Committee for Italian Democracy was sponsored by Mr. Pope, "former official mouthpiece and propagandist for 12 years for Fascism and Mussolini."

This group approved of the Pecora Committee program, but urged inclusion in its aims the deposing of King Victor Emmanuel, since "Fascism . . . was originally made possible solely through the connivance, conspiracy and consent of the present king."

"If we are to inspire the confidence and faith of the Italian people and other Europeans similarly enslaved, in the truth of our war aims as proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill," their statement reads, "then we must physically demonstrate that no person or groups of persons, who have aided and abetted an anti-democratic and war-mongering regime, can save themselves simply by breaking off their affinity with such a regime.

"The King of Italy must pay the same penalty as Mussolini and his cohorts for their criminal misadventures, and stand before the world as equally responsible."

The Salva-Valenti group includes James Battistoni, President of the Mazzini Society, and Arturo Giovanitti, Director of the Italian-American Educational Bureau. Its program for the nation's 6,000,000 Italians-Americans is sponsorship of an Italian "Democratic Republic just like the United States," and, with the addition of ouster of the Italian monarchy, closely subscribes to the Pecora Committee objectives.

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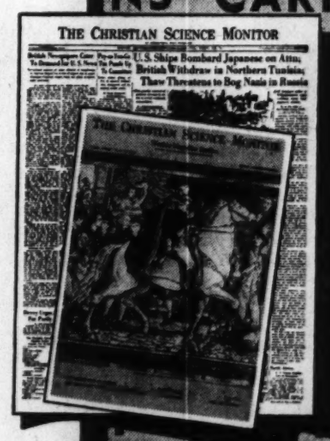

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The Home Forum

"Wait on the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WIFE of a high-ranking army officer has recently said that she believes "waiting" is the most difficult word in the dictionary. Although there are no doubt countless thousands in the world today who will agree with that statement, nevertheless these words of the Psalmist are a timely reminder of God's presence, promise, and power: **"Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord"** (Psalms 27:14).

Periods of waiting occur and recur through every individual's experience, varying with the individual and with the times. But always during wartime there are those who have an enforced waiting period thrust upon them, so to speak. They are those who are left at home while their dear ones are serving with the armed forces at the front.

* * *

To these civilians, not engaged in actual combat, comes the opportunity to engage in a warfare of a different nature. They must wage war on loneliness, separation, fear, doubt, anxiety, frustrated hopes. To mortal, material sense this may seem difficult, but when one perceives and understands that these negative qualities are no part of God, good, and therefore cannot be part of God's image and likeness, man, one will cease to identify himself with them, and hence, cease to suffer from them.

God's universe is spiritual, perfect, and in reality there is no separation of His ideas, because all of His ideas dwell forever together in immutable harmony in Mind. Divine Love is at all times present, tenderly caring for the needs of all, and in the presence of this Love divine all the yearnings and longings of the human heart are stilled. To the extent that one realizes man's oneness with and completeness in God, to that extent do eternal bliss and true satisfaction become his.

* * *

Our beloved Way-shower, Christ Jesus, was never known to have used the weapons of war. And yet he said, **"I came not to send peace, but a sword"** (Matthew 10:34). He knew, above all others, that we must battle with, and overcome, every erroneous mental suggestion which would try to present itself to our consciousness. Jesus never allowed impatience, fear, or doubt to hold sway in his thought. Not once did he fail or falter in his mission. Moment by moment, hour by hour, he was leading up to his final and grandest achievement, the resurrection and ascension. So when he was entombed for three days, instead of yielding to discouragement and self-pity, he used this experience as a glorious opportunity for proving the indestructibility of man, the reflection of eternal Life.

Referring to Jesus' incarceration in the tomb, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 44): **"The lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from his foes, a place in which to solve the great problem of being. His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate."**

Many renowned people in history have recognized the splendid opportunities that ensue when the affairs of men seem temporarily to come to a halt. And poets, too, with their unusually keen spiritual insight, have sung songs on this subject. John Milton has written, "They also serve who only stand and wait." How true are his words and what a special message they convey to many waiting hearts today! But the English poet refers to those who "*stand* and wait"—not those who "*sit* and wait." Indeed, waiting need not, should not, be a passive period. It is a time for the utmost action, but not for that action which shouts from the roof tops. Rather is it a time for the quiet but powerful mental activity of realizing the omnipotence of God, of knowing that God does govern the events of men and of nations, and that evil does not. It is a time to dismiss fear and anxiety from our thought, and to manifest, instead, courage, strength, and faith. These qualities are bestowed upon man by the all-knowing, all-loving, and all-wise God.

* * *

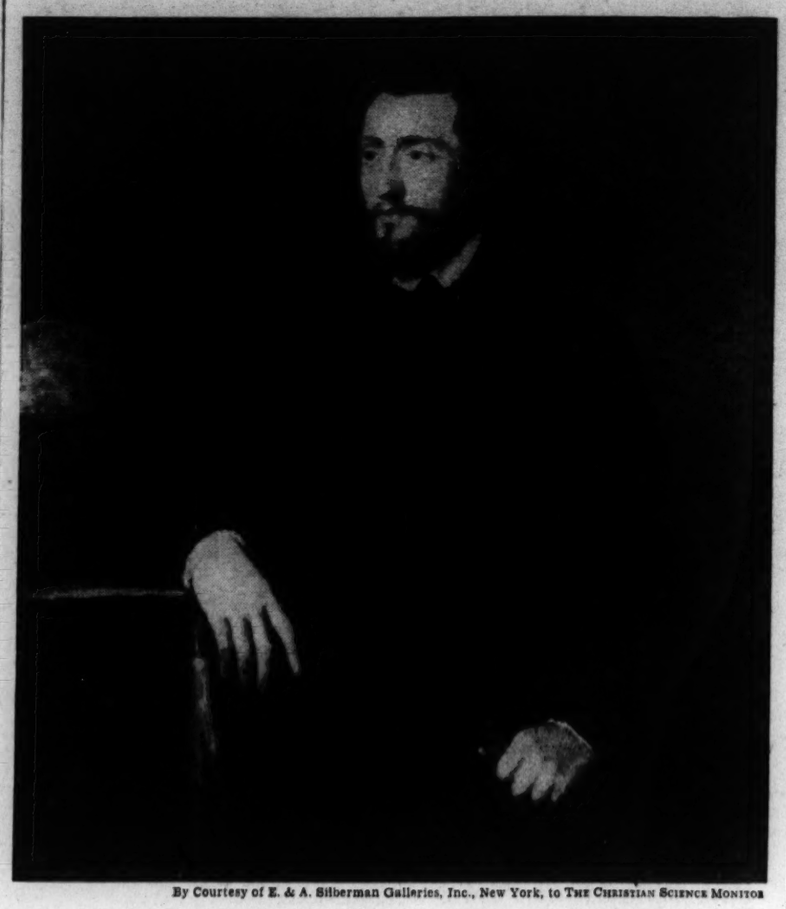
It is through such spiritual thinking that the warriors on the home front can best help their loved ones on the battlefield. We must rise from the poignant sense of loneliness and separation from dear ones, into the spiritual awareness of the perfection, indestructibility, and completeness of God, of man, and of the universe. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150), **"Space is no separator of hearts."**

Let us follow the Master's example and turn our waiting hours from passivity and apathy into the active work of resisting all that is unlike God, good. Isaiah assures us, **"The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever"** (Isaiah 32:17).

In her poem, "Christ My Refuge," Mrs. Eddy writes (Poems, p. 12):

"O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]



By Courtesy of E. & A. Silberman Galleries, Inc., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF GERARD MERCATOR: *A Painting by Titian*

GERARD MERCATOR was a famous sixteenth-century mathematician and maker of maps and globes. Both Mercator and Titian were products of the high Renaissance. One, a natural scientist, the other, a great painter, they embodied in their respective ways the distinction of mind and wealth of talent characteristic of this great age in history.

Mercator is best known for his "planisphere"—the first map for use in navigation with the revolutionary Mercator projection, i.e. with parallels and meridians at right angles. Although the Mercator projection has recognized defects because of the distortion it produces, it is in daily use by navy fliers as the most practical map for air navigation over relatively small areas of operation. Mercator ushered in a new era in map-making, freeing geography from outmoded traditions. His terrestrial globes and great map of Europe in six sheets are among his other notable contributions in this field, and are famous for their delicacy and precision of drawing.

In the aristocratic head and calm, yet expressive face, Titian has conveyed the intelligence and nobility of the man. The painting of the eloquent hands, in particular, gives a clue to the sitter's personality. The portrait, now owned by the Silberman Galleries in New York, was originally in the collection of Charles I of England.

At the time when Mercator sat for Titian, in the late 1530's or 1540's, the artist was living in Venice, at the height of his fame. At this period of his career, Titian was particularly interested in portrait painting. A keen observer, he painted directly and simply. As a result, his portraits are objective and completely natural. By training and inclination, Titian was a greater colorist than draftsman. His conception is always pictorial, and he achieves his monumental effects by innumerable gradations in color and tone.

H. H. A.

"Espera no Senhor"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

A ESPÔSA de um oficial de alta patente do exército disse, recentemente, acreditar que a palavra mais difícil do dicionário é "esperar". Sem dúvida alguma, existe hoje em dia no mundo incontável número de pessoas que estarão de acôrdo com esta declaração; não obstante, as seguintes palavras do Salmista vêm muito a propósito lembrar-nos da presença, da promessa e do poder de Deus: "Espera no Senhor, anima-te, e êle fortalecerá o teu coração; espera pois no Senhor" (Salmos 27:14).

Através de tôda experiência individual, volta e meia ocorrem períodos de espera, que variam segundo o indivíduo e segundo o tempo. Mas durante épocas de guerra há sempre aqueles que, por assim dizer, têm de suportar um período mais prolongado de espera. São os que ficaram em casa enquanto os seus entes queridos estão no front servindo nas fôrças armadas.

* * *

A êstes civis, não empenhados no combate propriamente dito, oferece-se a oportunidade de travarem uma guerra de natureza diferente. Êles têm de combater a solidão, a separação, o mêdo, a dúvida, a anciedade, e as esperanças frustradas. Ao sentido mortal material isto pode parecer difícil, mas quando percebemos e compreendemos que estas qualidades negativas não fazem parte de Deus, o bem, e que, portanto, não podem fazer parte do homem que é a imagem e semelhança de Deus, cessaremos de nos identificarmos com elas e, portanto, cessaremos de sofrer as suas consequências.

O universo de Deus é espiritual, perfeito, e em realidade não há separação entre Suas idéias, porque a totalidade de Suas idéias permanece para sempre reunida na Mente, em harmonia imutável. O Amor divino está presente a todo tempo, cuidando carinhosamente das necessidades de todos, e na presença dêste Amor divino todos os anceios e aspirações do coração humano são satisfeitos. Na proporção em que realizarmos a unidade do homem com Deus e sua inteireza em Deus, nessa mesma proporção serão nossas as graças eternas e a verdadeira satisfação.

* * *

Nunca constou que nosso Guia bem-amado, Cristo Jesús, tivesse usado as armas da guerra. E não obstante êle disse: "Não vim trazer a paz, mas a espada" (S. Mateus 10:34). Êle sabia, melhor que todos os outros, que temos de combater e vencer tôdas as errôneas sugestões mentais que tentam apresentar-se à nossa conciência. Jesús nunca permitiu que a impaciência, o mêdo, ou a dúvida reinassem no seu pensamento. Nenhuma só vez êle falhou ou fracassou na sua missão. A cada momento, hora por hora êle prosseguiu adiante, rumo à sua realização maior e final, a ressurreição e ascenção. Quando, pois, êle se viu sepultado durante três dias, em vez de ceder ao desânimo e à própria compaixão, prevaleceu-se dessa experiência como de uma gloriosa oportunidade para provar a indestrutibilidade do homem, o reflexo da Vida eterna.

Referindo-se ao encarceramento de Jesús no túmulo, Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve na página 44 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "O recinto solitário do túmulo deu a Jesús um refúgio contra os seus inimigos, um lugar onde pudesse resolver os grandes problemas do ser. Seu trabalho de três dias no sepulcro pôs o sinete da eternidade no tempo. Êle provou que a Vida é imorredoura e que o Amor é senhor do ódio."

Muitas pessoas de renome da história reconheceram as esplendidas oportunidades que se seguem quando os afazeres dos homens parecem ter chegado temporariamente a um ponto morto. E também os poetas com sua introspecção espiritual singularmente aguda, entoaram cânticos a êste tema. John Milton escreveu: "Prestam serviço também aqueles que de pé esperam." Como são verdadeiras as suas palavras e que mensagem especial dão a conhecer nos dias de hoje a muito coração ancioso! Mas o poeta inglês se refere àqueles que "de pé esperam"—não àqueles que "sentados esperam". De fato a espera não precisa ser, nem deveria ser um período passivo. É um tempo para atividade máxima, mas não para aquela atividade que grita do cimo dos telhados. É antes a hora de, em quietude, exercermos poderosa atividade mental, realizando a onipotência de Deus, pelo conhecimento de que só Deus, e não o mal, governa os acontecimentos dos homens e das nações. É a hora de alijar do pensamento o mêdo e a anciedade, e de manifestar, ao invés, coragem, fortaleza de ânimo, e fé. Estas qualidades foram concedidas ao homem por Deus, Aquele que tudo sabe, a todos ama, e que é todo-sábio.

* * *

É com um pensar espiritual dêsse género que os guerreiros do front interno podem melhor ajudar aos seus entes queridos nos campos de batalha. Temos de nos erguer acima da impressão pungente de estarmos sozinhos e separados dos que nos são caros, até alcançarmos a percepção espiritual da perfeição, indestrutibilidade, e inteireza de Deus, do homem, e do universo. Mrs. Eddy diz na página 150 de *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos): "O espaço não é um separador de corações."

Sigamos, pois, o exemplo do Mestre, tornando a passividade e apatia das horas de espera em trabalho ativo de resistir a tudo quanto é dissemelhante a Deus, o bem. Isaías assegura-nos que "o efeito da justiça será paz, e a operação da justiça repouso e segurança, para sempre" (Isaías 32:17).

No seu poema, "Christ My Refuge" (Cristo o meu Refúgio), Mrs. Eddy escreve (Poemas, pg. 12):

"Sôbre as silenciosas cordas da harpa da mente
Perpassa uma melodia,
Grave, sentida e suave, cujo ritmo cerceia
O poder da dôr."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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That Happy Boundary Line

I HAD A splendid six weeks tramping with my lifetime friend, Stephen Graham, in the Rockies. We climbed northwest through Glacier Park, Montana, across the Canadian line into Alberta, Canada. There it is in two sentences. . . . It would take more than the Encyclopedia Britannica to tell on how many points I differ from Stephen, and on how many points I agree with him. I had not the least idea that so much Lindsay was going into Graham's fireside notes—while I was asleep at noon, often recovering in an hour from ten hours of restless, sleepless freezing by night. I do not hold myself liable in court for any opinions of mine then recorded by Graham. My daytime strength was not all given to thought, however, but often to trying to keep Graham in sight when he was a quarter of a mile ahead of me climbing mountains absolutely perpendicular. . . .

After I had hunted for years and years to find an explorer-poet who would take a long walk with me, and had scared every one off by the elaborateness of the proposal, the first troubadour that took me up on it almost broke my neck. It was a grand and awful time. . . .

Certainly the most worth-while thing in Stephen's book and mine, is a matter known to all men long before the books were written. That is, that a Britisher and a United Stateser can cross the Canadian-American line together and discover that it is hardly there; can discover that an international boundary can be genuine and eternal and yet friendly. If there is one thing on which Stephen and I will agree till the Judgment Day, it is that all the boundaries in the world should be as open, and as happy, as the Canadian-United States line. To many diplomats such a boundary is incredible, and yet it exists, one of the longest in the world.—From "Going-to-the-Sun," by VACHEL LINDSAY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Pirates and Pieces of Eight

I WAS NOT one of those fortunate youngsters who are born with the certainty that they must grow up to work in some particular, recognized, and well-organized profession. Nor one of those clever enough to pick wealthy parents or a rich maiden aunt. . . .

I was a husky boy, fond of baseball and football, everything outdoors. But I liked to read, and when I came across Stevenson's "Treasure Island" it did something to me. I would wake up at night to hear Long John Silver's parrot screeching: "Pieces-of-eight! Pieces-of-eight!" I began to devour everything I could find about Henry Morgan and the buccaneers of the Spanish Main. . . .

The pull of the idea is a mighty one for young minds. Most youths get over it necessarily—for the simple reason that a poor man can rarely go treasure-hunting. He has to make a living in some other way to get money enough for even a simple expedition; and later on there are mighty few people willing to give up a modest certainty for something which begins to appear vague and risky.

There must have been some soil in me in which the idea took deeper root. I can see now that through all these years, of varied jobs and false starts, this impulse was still alive, waiting for its chance. . . .

After the Armistice I found myself chief of a division in the Bureau of Navigation, covering tonnage, licensing and marine statistics.

The years went along swiftly. I rarely let myself think of far places, but lived the regular life of the thousands of Government workers in the National Capital. . . .

Then one day a young woman came to see me; I can't even remember her name. She was a secretary in one of the departments, who wanted some information on sunken treasure ships. I don't know what for.

I told her she ought to come across plenty of material in the Congressional Library, but the next day she was back with the word she hadn't been able to find anything. I decided to look myself. At the Library I got permission to examine the musty old records of shipwrecks, mutinies and ship disappearances.

Sitting there in the afternoon with the late sun lowering itself over the city, I worked at the documents until the picture began to unfold for me; a dramatic picture of hundreds of lost ships lying quiet in chill dark waters, on shifting sands with sea growths and strange marine creatures all around them—and, inside those ships, billions of dollars in gold and silver.

The attendant at last came and tapped me on the shoulder. I looked up dazed; they were putting out the lights.

As I walked home in the dusk that night I had exciting visions of a new career, the career for which I was really meant, which was to give the world color and significance, as far as I was concerned.

I was a long way past that boy in his teens who had felt thrills course down his spine at reading of pirates and pieces-of-eight. . . .

My work in the library archives had given me enough experience to make me realize the significance of what the charts and records meant. Still I could not help shaking my head in disbelief at the idea that more than $3,000,000,000 in gold, silver, gems and other treasure lay in sunken ships on the floor of the Seven Seas—and that eighty per cent of this vast wealth was recoverable.—From "I Dive for Treasure," by LIEUT. HARRY E. RIESENBERG. (New York: McBride.)

A Splendor of Shells

TIME FOR THE seashore again, for the tang of sea grasses and all the bending and stooping to gather beach-strewn shells!

We do not think of the creatures who once inhabited them—creatures that could climb or leap, burrow, swim, dive and float like ourselves—for we go in search only of abandoned, beautiful houses. We seldom remember them as scavengers who keep our shores clean or as morsels to fill our own mouths or make food for fish. We pick up the gleaming, emptied dwellings and drop them into our pockets till every pocket jingles and bulges! On and on we wander along the edge of the waters, lured by endless glistening shapes. Shapes which brighten as the tide comes in to wet their backs.

"Just this one, just one more," we whisper to ourselves.

Nobody hears, nobody cares. Shells are free. The sea's singing carries our whisper away on its wide wings.

There is a curious ecstasy in thus aimlessly gathering up sea treasure to carry home and put upon a shelf or perhaps only to finger for a while before we drop it down again upon the sand. The fingertips take in a polished smoothness or a fluted roughness, before they loose the little shell to lie where nature tossed it. Strolling in the salty air, we never stop to recall the cameos and scent bottles, the sepia ink and ancient purples of Tyre taken from shells.

"Let the living mollusks hide in the tide pools and under seaweeds or rocks! We want no traffic with them." So we say.

Yet, when we spy a jet of water or a new-made round hole in the smoothness of the moist slope, how quickly we seize a bit of driftwood and begin to dig, to get at the bottom of this movement! Years drop away, unnoticed as sand grains. We re-enter the kingdom of childhood where all is wonder.

* * *

Of course, during those days of wonder, you bought a horseshoe magnet for ten cents. A miraculous horseshoe that causes all the black particles of sand to leap up and cling to it. Of course, you have sifted the bright mica powder, seen it shine on your own skin. Excitedly you have stood on top of a sand castle, built by your own tin spade, and watched each incoming wave foam about its base. Up and ever further up they slide, those sissing tongues of sea, licking at the castle, crumbling its walls away. From under your bare soles, the sandy tower begins to sink till at last, with delicious haste, you leap across the foam-filled moat and scamper to the safety of the upper beach. With shovel and pail banging against your knees, you look back across your shoulder to see how close the waves are at your heels!

Sssssh . . . sssh . . . the in-running water wipes away your string of footprints.

"Footprints on the sands of time" . . . "castle of sand" . . . later, when you commence to read, you understand what poets mean.

* * *

Indeed, the very names of shells are sheer poetry. Listen!

Moon Shells, Mitre Shells, Spindle Shells,
Trumpet Shells, Dove Shells,
Venus Shells, Slipper Shells, Ladder Shells,
Helmet Shells Top Shells,
Spire Shells, Star Shells, Dolphin Shells,
Ear Shells, Sun-dial Shells,
Pheasant Shells, Fig Shells, Winding-stair Shells . . .

Ah, just sing them aloud to yourself and hear what a song they make! Much history runs in these names, too. Imagine the delicate clink-clink of cowries on the harnesses of elephants in India, as they plant their ponderous feet and sway forward. In Africa, the cowry is more than an ornament; it is also currency. There, in some regions, a tall black chief may lay at the door of his father-in-law-to-be many bags full of smooth, canary-colored shells in exchange for a young bride—perhaps as high as a hundred thousand shells. Maybe, from this ancient African custom comes the poetical name of Venus Shell by which the cowry is sometimes called. The word "cowry" itself is an English rendering of the Hindu "kauri."

For centuries, all over the earth, these treasures from the sea have been put to divers uses, both humble and lofty. The Maori men of New Zealand keep their faces smooth by plucking out the hairs with "pipi shells," and in China dwellings have long been paned not with glass but with translucent "window shells." The shuttles of Oriental weavers were originally of shell; and the women in log cabins along our own Atlantic coast used to keep beside their flax wheels a water-filled shell in which to wet their fingers as they spun. Now, when we see some age-creamed length of Colonial linen or a rare, antique rug from the East, it is pleasant to remember that ocean and land are met here and that each has played a part in the making of this durable beauty.

* * *

As a child I spent almost all my summers on the beaches of New Jersey, New England, or Long Island. Then I didn't know the names of shells, but only their mystery and shapes. Fairy boats and bowls they were, elfin turbans and trumpets. Later I learned about periwinkles, nut shells, scallops, clams, and cockles. Best of all, I liked the music the large shells made against my ear and the tunes of the tiny shells in my pocket.

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells and cockle shells
And pretty maids all in a row."

This was a perfectly logical verse to me, for I knew that shells and bells are somehow cousins. "At the sound of a conch shell, the horn with which Monsieur Séguin summoned his goat, I returned for the evening repast." Very clearly I could see Alphonse Daudet stepping down from his windmill, where he sat dreaming all day or writing letters and listening to the tinkle of goat bells! Of course, everywhere, goats wear bells, in Greece, in Provence where Monsieur Daudet summered, and on the plantations of our South where "shell blow" sounds among the tasselled sugar-cane at noontide, at eventide. Of course, shells make music wherever they wander!

LUCY EMBURY

Rain at the White Sands

Here in the wake of the clouds
Is a moment of silence;
The sands are crusted with buff
In the rain-holding hollows,
And stillness is thrown in thin veils
Where wind daily rushes.

Here is a texture of wood-grain
Laid on a runetop;
Here, lapping a following swell,
A sea-surface of ripples
Withheld from its hissing advance
By the rain's cool binding.

Here is a moment arrested;
Taken from time and held
Where the slanting fall ended.

MARGARET LOHLKER

INDISPENSABLE to personal advancement

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Italy's Vulnerability to Air Raids Menaces Entire Transport Network

Caution of Churchill On Italy Analyzed

Prime Minister says unconditional surrender should be made on wholesale basis, not piecemeal—Wants to avoid chaos which would lead Italian people to look upon rescuers as new set of totalitarian tyrants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration on Italy, made in the Commons yesterday, is undergoing careful study here as a key to British policy in handling Marshal Badoglio's Italy.

Uttering a "word of caution" the Prime Minister warned against treading a path which might turn the Italian people against the United Nations as tyrants of occupation.

The text of this portion of his statement to the House reads:

We do not know what is going to happen in Italy. Now Mussolini has gone and once the Fascist power is certainly and irretrievably broken, we should be foolish to deprive ourselves of any means of coming to general conclusions with the Italian nation.

It would be a grave mistake, when Italian affairs are in this flexible, fluid and formative condition, for the rescuing powers of Britain and the United States so to act as to break down the whole structure and expression of the Italian State. We certainly do not seek to reduce Italian life to a condition of chaos and anarchy, and find ourselves without any authority with whom to deal.

By so doing we should lay upon our armies and upon our war effort the burden of occupying mile by mile the entire country, and by forcing an individual surrender of every army or coherent force in every district into which our troops might enter.

"Grievous Expenditure"

An immense task of garrisoning, policing and administering would be thrown upon us, involving a grievous expenditure of power and still more of time.

We must be careful not to get ourselves into the kind of a position into which the Germans have blundered in so many countries; namely, of having to hold down and administer in detail, day by day, by a system of gauleiters, the entire life of a very large population, and thereby becoming responsible, under the hard conditions of this present period, for the whole of their upkeep and well-being.

Such a course might well in practice turn this sense of liberation, which it may soon be in our power to bestow upon the Italian people, into a sullen discontent against us and all our works. The rescuers might soon, indeed, be regarded as tyrants, and might even be hated by the Italian people as much as, or almost as much as, by their German ally.

Self-Help the Best

I certainly don't wish, in the case of Italy, to tread a path that might lead to execution squads and concentration camps and, above all, to have to carry on our shoulders a lot of people who ought to be made to carry themselves. Therefore my advice to the House of Commons and to the British nation and the Commonwealth and the empire and to our allies at this juncture may be simply stated.

We should let the Italians, to use a homely phrase, "stew in their own juice" for a bit and hot up the fire to accelerate the process until we obtain from their Government, or whoever possesses the necessary authority, all the indispensable requirements we demand for carrying on the war against our prime and capital foe, which is not Italy but Germany.

It is in the interests of Italy, and also in the interests of the Allies, that the unconditional surrender of Italy should be brought about wholesale and not piecemeal. Whether this can be accomplished or not I cannot tell, but the people in this country and elsewhere who cannot have the necessary knowledge of all the forces at work, or assign true values to the various facts and factors should, I think, at this juncture be restrained in speech and writing in case they may add to the tasks and toils and losses of our armies, and prolong and darken the miseries which have descended upon the world.

By a Staff Cartographer

Vulnerable Italy: Will It Choose Surrender or "Sears and Scars"?

As is pointed out in an accompanying article, Italy's continuation in the war as an effective partner of the Nazis depends upon its ability to keep its complex transport system open—an ability which has become virtually nonexistent with the Allied occupation of three fourths of Sicily and the undisputed supremacy of American and British fliers in the Italian skies. The above map shows how vulnerable this transport system is to aerial and other forms of attack, by means of which, Prime Minister Churchill warns, Italy will be "seared, scarred and blackened" unless it sues for peace at once.

Complex System Unites Rail and Water Facilities

Destruction of power plants would halt railways, mainly dependent on electrification—Burning of docks and warehouses seen as first step in United Nations drive on communication system.

LONDON, July 28—The Algiers Radio told the Italians today that the destruction of power stations on Italy's two coastal railways could bottle up the Germans in the Italian peninsula.

"The only route the German soldiers can take out of Italy lies along the two coastal railways which run the length of Italy," the Algiers Radio said. "These are electrified and, as you already know, many of the power stations controlling them lie near the railroad."

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Churchill's threat to "sear, scar, and blacken" Italy from end to end is based on exact knowledge of the Italian peninsula's extreme vulnerability to a sustained aerial offensive.

Both in a continuing war effort and in the carrying on of its normal functions, Italy is completely dependent upon a complex network of railroads, motor highways, air lines and harbors. When the key points in this network have been razed Italy's ability to resist the Allies, even nominally, will have been brought to an end.

Mussolini's monumental ports, strategic autostradas, tunnels and electrified speed railways in which the Fascist regime for 21 years invested recklessly the thrift of a poor, underpaid and laborious people, will be no more useful than the reconstructed ruins of Pompeii if Sicilian-based Allied planes cut the arteries which inter-connect and feed them.

Genoa's blazing docks and warehouses well may be the beginning of a co-ordinated Allied compaign against Italy's communications. Genoa is Italy's largest port. It is the finest harbor in the Mediterranean and one of the best equipped ports in the world.

Genoa Vital to Transport

Before the war Genoa handled almost one quarter of Italy's maritime traffic. For anyone in the continental United States with its extensive railroads and inland waterways it is difficult to understand what that means. In Italy the quantity of goods loaded and discharged in maritime ports was almost as great as the total freight traffic of the railways.

[In 1937 Italian ports handled about 44,000,000 commodity tons, the railroads 45,000,000 tons.

In 1940, the port of Genoa had morethan 300 cranes and hoisting machines. Its warehouses for general merchandise covered an area more than 160,000 square meters, its cotton storage warehouses an area of 80,000 square meters; its cold storage plants could hold 70,000 tons of meat; its commercial fuel storage tanks 42,000 tons, and tanks for lubricating and vegetable oil 37,000 tons. A hundred and thirty ships could tie up and carry out loading and unloading operations direct with the shore. The electric cranes along the Andrea Doria piers could discharge 30,000 tons of coal a day.]

Genoa and Savona—39.6 rail miles farther west—are the only two ports on the Ligurian Sea which are connected by direct rail with Italy's industrial area north of the Appennine mountains and by way of Turin, Allesandria, Milan, and Verona with everyone of the five great railroads across the Alps. Practically all German shipments for Africa pass through Genoa or Savona. With the exception of the Milan-Rome railway and the military road from Parma to the naval fortress of La Pezia, no other trunk line crosses the northern Appennine.

Both of Genoa's maritime railway stations—Andrea Doria and Ponte dei Mille—were reported to be a heap of twisted steel and smouldering ruins as a result of Allied air attacks as early as last Fall. The central station in the old city high above the port has long been a shambles. The new cable car line from the port to the Appennine also seems to have been already destroyed, but the rock tunneled rail connections between the piers and the shunting yards on the flanks of the mountains still function. However, it would take only a few mass raids to put them out of action.

Savona and Leghorn

After Genoa, Savona might well become the target of the Allied attacks. Savona handles about one fifth of Genoa's traffic. But although the rail distance between Savona and Turin (90.7 miles) is slightly shorter than the distance between Turin and Genoa, trains have to climb to an altitude of almost 1,500 feet whereas the Appenine north of Genoa is crossed at less than 1,000 feet above sea level.

The other vital port in northwestern Italy is Livorno, or as the British call it — Leghorn. Freight trains from Germany reach Livorno across the Apennines by way of the La Spezia railroad and the Milan-Rome trunk line. Livorno handles about one fourth of the traffic of Genoa, but it is located farther south and diversion of shipments to Livorno lengthens the already overextended haul and absorbs many thousand additional freight cars which must be shipped back across the Alps and for which there is no return traffic.

Both Savona and Livorno receive traffic from Germany which is re-distributed by freighters along the coast all the way to Naples and Sicily.

If Genoa is crippled Germany would have to direct several million tons of coal and supplies to Trieste and Venice, but the sea route from the northern end of the Adriatic to Sicily is almost 200 nautical miles longer than from Genoa, and the Axis today has less tonnage in the entire Mediterranean than Italy used to employ coastwise before the war.

Italy's rail traffic has reached a record peak. In 1940-41 more than 75,000,000 tons of merchandise were carried by rail—about 24,000,000 tons more than in 1938-39. So stringent was the shortage of freight cars even as early as December, 1940, that several hundred thousand tons had to be diverted to produce gas trucks and to inland navigation. The immediate unloading of freight cars is enforced by the most rigorous regulations. There is a German railway official in every important station.

Railways Electrified

Electrification, while reducing dependency upon foreign coal by 2,000,000 tons a year, has increased the vulnerability of Italy's railroads. According to official Italian announcements 55 per cent of Italy's 14,500 miles of track had been electrified by May, 1941. The railroads of the northern industrial area are almost all electric. In 1941 electrification of the entire route from the Brenner to Reggio Calabria in the south was completed.

The greater part of power generating and distributing plants are hydraulic. Many of these plants, however, especially in northern Italy, are subterraneous (two of them near the German border). Generating and control machinery is housed in caverns excavated in the mountains. Others are open to aerial attack, particularly in central Italy—Umbria, Latium, and the Abbruzzi. If the power supply can be cut, Italy's rail transportation will be stopped in some of the country's most important areas.

Almost one fourth of Italy's 5,700 locomotives are electric. The 4,117 steam engines would not be sufficient for the entire system and coal reserves along the electrified lines would soon be exhausted.

Motor transportation had almost stopped long ago as the result of a drastic rubber and fuel shortage. With one exception in the region of Naples, everyone of Mussolini's super-highways has incurred considerable losses. Most of these superhighways or autostradas have been operated as toll roads and even Government vehicles have had to pay toll.

In Turin and Milan Italy's automobile and rolling stock production has been hit severely by recent Allied raids.

Hundreds of small freighters which still hug Italy's coasts, the almost self-sufficient rural areas in the interior, Trieste, Venice and Fiume, Italy's great Adriatic ports, and the factories and repair shops north and south of the central Apenine in the triangle between Brescia, Piacenza, and Florence could probably be rendered more or less useless in a few weeks by aerial attack.

North of the Alps the Axis still has substantial reserves of rolling stock, but these too could quickly be made useless.

Continuous co-ordinated raids by land-based bombers operating from Sicily, Britain, and Africa and perhaps even from secretly supplied air ports in the mountains of Yugoslavia, together with the blockade of Axis shipping in the Mediterranean, can quickly disrupt Italy's system of transportation.

Hitler Paid Duce High Praise Of Using Him for a Model

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be of little practical value for Benito Mussolini, at the moment, but the fact remains that he is the only man to have received loud and constant praise by Adolf Hitler for full 20 years.

For a considerable time, Il Duce was Hitler's outright ideal. In his book, "Mein Kampf," written in 1924-1925, Hitler showered the Fascist dictator with compliments. Many years later he confessed that in staging his Munich Putsch of 1923 he followed Mussolini's example "too closely."

"I had meant," he told the British correspondent Ward Price, "the Munich Putsch to be the beginning of a march on Berlin."

In 1923, the Nazi leader revealed to an American correspondent: "I admire Premier Mussolini because during many years he has carried out his plans regardless of ridicule and obstruction."

Speaking in the Reichstag in the same year, he stated: "We admire the great Italian statesman. We admire his mission and are grateful for the support which in bad days the Italian people has always given us."

In 1938, Hitler declared that the sympathy which Mussolini was enjoying in Germany was a "tribute to a personality of secular greatness."

Twenty days after this "secular" praise, German columns marched into Austria, and Il Duce held himself aloof. Hitler thanked him not only by his famous telegram, "Duce, I shall never forget this," but in his speech of March 18, 1938, he proclaimed: "It is my unalterable will and my bequest to the German people that it shall regard the [newly created German-Italian] frontier as forever inviolable." He pledged that he and his people would show Italy the same friendship which that country had shown Germany in difficult times.

For his inestimable assistance in the days of Godesberg and Munich, the German dictator called the Italian dictator "our only real friend." Mussolini was hailed for having thrown "not only his own genius but the power which stands behind him" into the scale of a "just solution."

Once more Hitler promised he never would forget Fascist support. "If sometime," he vowed, "the hour of a similar distress should come for Italy, then I will stand before the German people and call upon it to take the same attitude. And even then it will not be two states that act in self-defense, but a bloc."

Historic Importance

In January, 1939, Il Duce was called "a man of outstanding historic importance." The share of Fascism in the preservation of civilization was termed "incalculable."

However, the most glowing words were addressed to Mussolini in the hour of Hitler's greatest triumph. In his speech of July 19, 1940, four weeks after the fall of France, the Nazi leader declared: "That I personally have the honor to be the friend of this man (Mussolini) is a great joy to me in view of the unique nature of his destiny which has just as much in common with mine as our two revolutions, and moreover as the history of the unification and the rise in our two nations."

In January, 1941, Hitler predicted that any attempt "to estrange the Italian people from the Duce is idiotic."

Now the "idiotic" thing has happened. Hitler has lost his "only real friend," and may ponder with some uneasiness how many features his destiny does have in common with that of Mussolini.

Pope Denounces Dictators

NEW YORK, July 28 (CBS)—The British Radio reported today that a Vatican broadcast to Spain last night said "the Pope denounced those who misuse the people and claim the right to ignore the foundations of law."

The British broadcast, recorded here, said:

"The Pope denounced those who dare to lay the fate of an entire nation into the hands of a single man so that everybody becomes a victim of his passions, errors, and fantastic imaginations.

"The Pope denounced all attempts to subject the judicial system to the desires of individual classes or movements. That does not mean, however, that the Pope denounces all movements existing in a nation. Such movements can very well arise out of the necessity to liberate the nation.

"At times men come to power with a false mental attitude, men whose motive is their self-interest. In that case the petty will of such men replaces the highest natural law.

"It is absolutely necessary that there are fundamental laws which are beyond the ruler and untouchable by any arbitrary action."

Record Rice Production For '42 Reported by Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Record rice production in Japan, amounting to 5.3 per cent more than the average annual crop in the preceding five years, was reported for 1942 by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and attributed to ideal weather conditions during the growing season, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Allies to Free Political Prisoners From Sicily's Jails; Independence Move Emerges on Island as Palermo Falls

PALERMO, Sicily, July 26. Delayed. (AP)—Three hundred Italian political prisoners held in Sicilian jails are to be freed immediately by Allied military authorities.

These victims of Fascist Party politics have been languishing in jail many months and some are reported to have been on the verge of starvation. No effort was made to remove them from bombed areas, although Fascist officials went to their country villas when the Allies began bombing Sicily's ports.

American military leaders have announced they have no intention of mixing in the island's internal politics. Forty young Sicilians who called yesterday to explain a move for Sicilian independence were told no political activities would be permitted until the war ends.

The posting of a proclamation that any Italian soldiers found in civilian clothes would be treated by the military government as spies, subject to the capital penalty, brought a great influx to prison camps.

American officers had known for days that hundreds of Italian soldiers had been discarding uniforms and filtering through the battle zones in civilian garb, but they were too busy conquering the western half of the island to do much about it.

Soon after the proclamation went up on the City's walls, however, scores of Italian soldiers out of uniform began surrendering to local police and were put into camps with other captured troops.

"It's all in the day's work," commented the American chief civil affairs officer, whose big job the past few days has been to get this City of 500,000 back on its municipal feet. Shops are reopening and the huge task of removing debris from bomb-damaged areas has begun.

The civil affairs officer borrowed 5,000,000 lire [$50,000] from Sicilian banks to buy wheat and sent 30 trucks through the countryside to bring it to the mills. There it is being converted into flour to be sold through normal commercial channels.

There is plenty of wheat to feed the people. It is just a question of getting it in from the farms.

Way to Hold Germans in Italy

Recorded by CBS

London

Italian workers were called upon today by the London radio "to prevent the departure of German soldiers and officials by sabotaging the railways."

Mr. Harold Clay, a leading executive of the British Transport Union, who made the appeal to the Italian workers, told them that they "could help to hold the German troops in Italy until the Allied armies can seek them out and destroy them.

"You can take their transports and food supplies as they have taken yours. You can prove to the world your right to freedom that Churchill and Roosevelt have promised."

Nightmare for Axis

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—A nightmare for the Axis went on display July 24—73,000 square feet of weapons which, in the words of the head of the Philadelphia Ordnance District, will knock Adolf Hitler "flatter than the paper he used to hang."

The Ordnance District said the exhibit, housed in the Wanamaker store and including war implements ranging from finger-sized cartridges to vast, squat tanks, was the largest ever assembled in the United States.

Italian Veterans

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—Damiano Sassi of Philadelphia, National Commander of the Italian-American War Veterans' Association, representing 15,000 veterans of World War I, sent this telegram to President Roosevelt July 26:

"As all America rejoices over the fall of Fascism, may I, in behalf of Uncle Sam's legion of veterans of Italian blood, both on the battle-front and on the home front, ex-Commander in Chief, who not only foresaw this real beginning of the end of world gangsterism, but whose sagacity, executive ability and courage were the generating factors.

"In Il Duce's fall, we see the dawn of a new peace and freedom, the emancipation of enslaved peoples, and the triumph of peoples still free but compelled to fight for continued freedom. A bleeding world looks forward to your wisdom and initiative in attaining victory."

'Free Germans'

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons in response to a question today that the British Government was not informed in advance of the establishment of the "Free German Committee" in Moscow, disclosed in Russian dispatches last week.

Mr. Eden drew cheers when he added that the Government did "not propose to recognize any similar committee in this country."

PALERMO, Sicily, July 23. Delayed—(AP)—The Allied occupation of Palermo has brought to light a fairly strong Sicilian independence movement. In spite of strong Fascist repressive measures it apparently has been gaining ground for some time and really began to show signs of life after the first year of the war.

The movement is directed by politicians of the pre-Fascist regime at Palermo. It is headed by the former Sicilian Deputy and former Minister, Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile.

According to information available in Palermo, both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have been officially informed of the aspirations of the Sicilian independence group by means of the Vatican.

A few hours after American troops entered Palermo, the following manifesto, addressed to the people and signed by "The Committee for Sicilian Independence," appeared o nthe walls of the city:

"Fascism is finished at last, and the people who have in common with us the ideals of liberty and democracy have come to us to give us their help in cleaning out the regime which has been the worst in all our history. Our heartfelt feelings of gratitude go out to them. We are entering into a new phase of our 3,000 years of history. Our highest ambition has always been independence, and Sicily has always aspired to be a separate state in conformity with its historical position and its moral and material interests. . . .

"The new free and independent state of Sicily, with a republican regime, must and will arise because it is the untiring will of the Sicilian people to have unfurled the glorious flag of Vespers, symbol of our struggle against all external and internal oppression."

U. S. Correspondents Lead in War Area

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today that the number of American newspaper correspondents covering the North African campaign exceeds that from any other of the Allied countries.

Asked if it was true that all but 15 of the 93 correspondents in North Africa were Americans, Mr. Eden said that this was inaccurate and gave the following figures, which do not include British Empire correspondents:

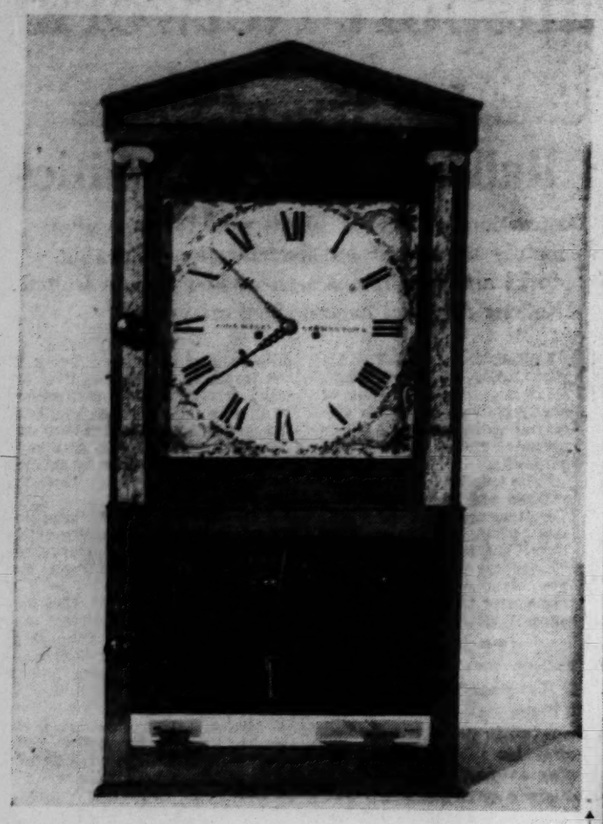
American news agencies, 20; American newspapers, 18; British newspapers, 18; British news agencies, 12.

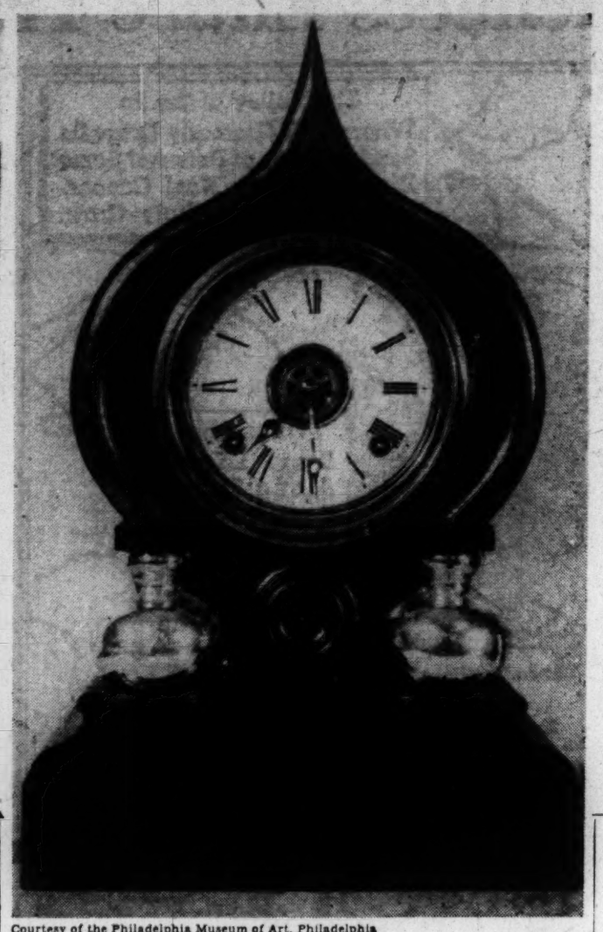
Mr. Eden said that the present quota of correspondents accredited to the North African theater is two per newspaper and six per news agency.

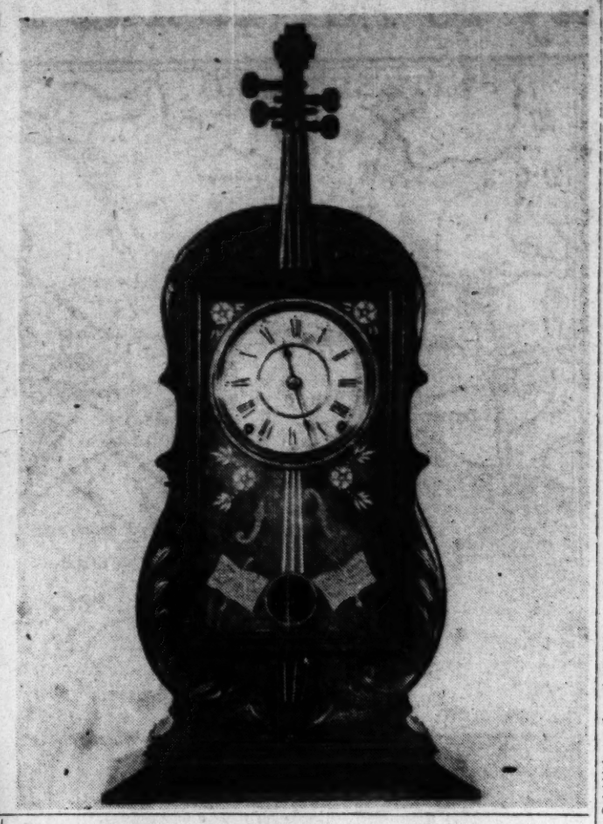
News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday







Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia

One of the interesting items in the Chase collection at the Philadelphia Museum of Art is the mirror type of early American shelf clock (left), made by John Hagey, Philadelphia. The case for this Gothic-type clock (center) was cut from a solid wood block by Elias Ingraham of the firm of E. Ingraham and Co., Bristol, Conn., when he was on a trip to South America about 1870. This representative of the violin-type shelf clock (right) was made by the Seth Thomas Clock Co., Thomaston, Conn.

Shelf Clocks, Gifts to Museum, Tell Rare Story of the Past

By Dorothy Grafly
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In grandmother's day, when clocks were wound with a key, not plugged in an electric outlet, there was as much individuality in the style of the timepiece as in that of its mistress.

The American shelf clock, to many of us an old friend from childhood days, and still a fitting timepiece in a room with antique furnishings today, is also finding its way into the country's museums, to tell its own story of the development of America's taste in this field. Twenty-seven such clocks, collected by Edward T. Chase, have been given to the Philadelphia Museum of Art by his daughter, Miss Augusta E. Chase.

In design, they run the gamut of invention from dignified clocks of Georgian atmosphere to playful clocks conceived in the shape of violin or acorn. And their stories are as various as their shapes.

One, for instance, a quaint, sharp Gothic-type clock, helped American commerce move southward long before a Good Neighbor policy came into being to link the Americas. Seventy years ago, Elias Ingraham, Connecticut clockmaker, was on his way to Caracas to introduce his clocks to the South American trade. It was a long sea voyage, and Elias was bored. He happened to lay hands upon a sizable chunk of wood, and, from it, to whittle away the hours of boredom, shaped the frame for what was to prove one of his most successful clocks. Shown in the Chase collection, it is a fat, squat little timepiece, vintage of the 1870's, its arch supported on either side by gilded wood half-bails. An eight-day clock, it strikes the hour and sports an alarm dial.

Oldest of the Chase collection, is a clock by Aaron Willard, fashioned in Boston in 1800 with its maker's name in script enclosed in a gilded medallion of leaves in the lower part of the white painted metal dial. The dignified inlaid case has a brass ball finial, and French bracket feet. An unusual feature is its single weight. Virtually all the other shelf clocks on view, have two.

Even a casual glance at the Chase collection stirs the imagination to reconstruct the living environments from which the clocks were taken. The Willard, for instance, has a dignity and a delicacy that mark it as the survival of Eighteenth Century design standards. It would feel most at home in a graceful Georgian interior.

Elegance Portrayed

Another echo of the more elegant life may be found in a clock whose case is the pillow scroll top type. Its wooden dial is painted white with Arabic numerals, while a scene in colors decorates the lower center of the dial. Another scene appears on the glass of the lower door panel. Brass urn-shaped finials top the case design. This type was devised originally by Eli Terry in 1814, but Seth Thomas paid $1,000 for the right to manufacture it.

More unusual, but with distinct Victorian leanings in its ornate, less dignified casing, is a "Violin" clock, made also by the Seth Thomas Clock Company in Thomaston, Connecticut, 1853. Not only is the dial surrounded by the contour of a violin body and topped by a violin handle, but violin bows and suggestions of sheet music in gilt are painted on the glass.

Clock shapes took many a fancy twist, at times following a slavish realism, as in the violin type; at others, as in the acorn clocks, resorting to a pleasant conventionalization. The Chase collection offers an acorn clock of about 1830, manufactured by the Bristol Forestville Manufacturing Co., and a lyre clock of 1839, turned out by Simon Willard and Son of Boston, or possibly, immediately after his retirement in that year, by Elnathan Taber, his best apprentice.

Variety of Motif

Several of the clocks are more than usually tall. A Jacob D. Custer clock of Pennsylvania made about 1830 is 47 inches high, gay with painted flowers and shells; while an eight-day clock turned out in Bristol, Connecticut, by Jeromes and Darrow sometime between 1824 and 1831, boasts the picture of a woman, painted in color, on its door. There is no evidence to prove that this is a portrait, although such an intimate touch as the portrait of the owner would not have been out of keeping with the design trend of the times.

The motifs did not lack variety. Sometimes they were gay with flowers; sometimes idealized landscapes; sometimes historic buildings; occasionally a figure. More occasionally still the painting was eliminated altogether and replaced by a mirror—an ideal solution for milady's boudoir. Such is the decorative panel at the base of a clock fashioned by John Hagey of Germantown, Philadelphia.

There are shelf clocks for all purposes and all rooms; clocks that were an integral part of the lives of our mothers and grandmothers, but many of which today have been pushed from kitchen shelf and parlor mantel to the museum by the advent of electricity.

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Restrictions Whet Ingenuity Of California Designers

By Sally Martin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California fashion news is highlighted, not obscured, by the shadow of L-85. The War Production Board restrictions on use of fabrics, curtailment of belts, etc., has only served to quicken the Los Angeles designer's eye for lines that will fulfill the restrictions smartly and colorfully.

For example, slacks and dressmaker suits are designed to feature shorter jackets, not designed in spite of them. Sleeve lengths are three-quarter, just below the elbow, and even above the elbow, for street and suit wear. Date dresses have the new brief sleeve that is merely a continuation of the yoke. There are lots of jumpers to augment the suit or dirndl skirt with blouses for variation. Shorts and casual dresses still have full dirndl skirts but the gathers are largely confined to the front. For dinner dresses, many designers are using the tight draped skirt which is soigné as well as a fabric saver. There is no restriction on color and it is used lavishly.

The WPB regulations have probably been the direct cause of more new silhouettes in the slack field than in any other. Legs of both slacks and lounging pajamas are much narrower than they were last fall which is to be expected. In addition, slack jackets have undergone a radical change. Bolero-type jackets, trimmed in braid to give them a military look, are one example. Some of these are buttoned at the waist with a V neck and a collar in the manner of the Eton jacket, others fasten at the neck and hang straight like the true bolero, still others button all the way down the front like the bellhop suit. The military has influenced slack lines; there are slack jackets made like an officer's trench coat, complete with storm flaps and military pockets.

United Nations Influence

The United Nations' influence is everywhere. Every country on the side of the Allies is represented in slack, jumper, casual sportswear—even in day dresses—by silhouette or trend. The slim Chinese silhouette contributes admirably to the type of clothes the WPB is asking manufacturers to design. The peasant trend which is still going full tilt lends itself to this type of presentation. So do the shorter jackets—the Eton for Britain, the bolero for South America.

For street, checks are prominent, particularly the shepherd check, and are often accompanied by a velvet treatment at the collar. Skirts fall straight from the waist. There are a few with unpressed pleats slanting out from the hips to achieve the peg-top effect but in the main they have very little draping. Usually they are designed with a vertical line to give significance to the WPB narrow hem restrictions. For example, one will have a Chesterfield fly front from neck to hem; another will have a vertical braid strip from yoke to hem, another will feature appliqued embroidery running the length of the dress. These dresses are styled with three-quarter length sleeves. To get away from severity of line, designers have managed to put interesting and feminine touches around the neck or collar of the dress. Many achieve a little-girl look by the use of round collars, patch pockets, and tucked-in cuffs.

Black for Evening

Black is, as usual, foremost in the color scheme for late afternoon and evening wear. There are few evening dresses, these being replaced by the short-skirted formal dress. Neck yokes are a favorite. Sleeves are the barest continuation of the yoke over the shoulders. Designers are using a good deal of draping in this type frock to give a thoroughly feminine look to clothes which can't achieve femininity by full-skirted methods. Crepe and marquisette is a favorite combination with velvet a close runner-up. There are a few dressy suits. One of the most interesting is made in a new fabric called Puckerette Taffeta. The material has a crinkly, ribbed appearance and the jacket is cut short with a nipped-in waist and slight peplum. The collar and cuffs are black velvet. The fabric is essentially feminine.

Life in Our Old House Full of Surprises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Consider what living in an old house has done for us, and you'll agree that it is an enriching experience: We've learned to repair old things and install new things. We've learned to make furniture-with-atmosphere out of second-hand nothings because we didn't have enough of the proper ready-made kind for so much space. We've studied roofing and new-lawns-for-old, and less picturesque things like laundry equipment in the basement. In short, we've gone carefully into the mechanism of household wheels.

We are established neighbor folk to pleasant, stolid residences with brass knockers on the doors; to big trees that have taken many years for growth; to brick walks, upheaved in places by the thick, twisted roots of the big trees. We've become friends with the butcher, the baker, the mailman, and the others who used to come and go quietly unseen, who were, up until now, kind of automatic conveniences like a light switch.

Needed Cherishing

We like living in an old house. We like the mellowness and memories, the flavors and scents that can belong only to what has been for a long time. We like its coolness in summer and hospitable roominess for those who come to see us. We like tall windows that have been painted shut for decades and doorknobs that don't match. We like funny little off-center fireplaces with coal grates. Wide-board floors that aren't hardwood and high ceilings in big rooms—we like these, too, because they are parts of our old house.

It isn't one of the charming 200-year-old New England farmhouses with an atticful of forgotten antiques. It doesn't wear the clothes of any particular architectural cut. It isn't even pretty. It is grim-green and big and boxy. When we moved in, part of it was falling off, and it looked in want of loving. But, as Tim observed, there were not a great many living places from which to choose, and all we needed would be a few props and a fat red geranium in the front window, and here was home.

So the first thing we did was ask the carpenter to make some window boxes, which he painted white. When Tim planted the red geraniums in them, the whole outside of the house twinkled. We brushed off the cobwebs and, true to our Dutch ancestry, scrubbed the porches until we could almost see our reflection mirrored in their planks. During those first weeks, there were people doing something in every room; there were men patching the roof and cleaning the gutters; there were men in the basement toning up the furnace. It was exciting to have so many about. We had, you might say, a fine house-swarming. Presently, our old house began to look as if somebody loved it.

But the back door is still stuck shut all summer long. The carpenter recommended we leave it this way, because if it were planed to open there would be wide sweeps of winter wind in the kitchen. That's why we receive the grocery boy and the milkman at the front door. That's how I know, from friendly conversation, the grocery boy has aspirations to poethood and the milkman can bake apple pandowdy.

With old houses comes old equipment; for instance, stoves. They're certain to be old. The very evening we were to entertain a distinguished poet and his wife at dinner, the stove went wrong and blew out a main-line fuse. The electric system all over the house slowed to creeping dimness, the time drew nearer and nearer for our guests to arrive, and still no one had come to do the repairs. The guests arrived. I finished broiling the steak on the basement laundry stove, and we lit candles everywhere.

The poet was a reserved man. His wife murmured something about being reminded of a Williamsburg inn. Of course, we didn't tell what really had happened, and conversation was getting along stiffly when a big, burly man in thick boots appeared (inopportunely) with a fuse to look at the stove.

Then we had to explain.

The poet thought it was fun extraordinary and broke right out of his parlor shell. He insisted on going into the kitchen, right in the middle of our meal, and it ended by his actually fixing the stove while the rest of us, including the big, burly man, looked on amazed at the mechanical skill in his long, white, poetic fingers.

Serves as Inspiration

Those two often refer to "laundry-stove steak," and the poet wrote the very first poem anyone has ever written for me, a gem of whimsy called "Dinner by Candlelight." That night was the beginning of one of the most satisfying friendships Tim and I have ever had. Old houses are wonderful social icebreakers.

We have a pet wall crack in the living room. It is where everybody can see it, but all the plasterers and paperhangers are either in the Service or have been engaged months in advance to mend other people's cracks.

One afternoon, Tim came home with an inspiration about the crack and a large can of green paint. Before the evening was very old, we had mural ivy growing up one side of the fireplace and over the mantel. It was unbelievably realistic and rather nice decoration in a striking, unusual way.

Sometimes I say to myself the first thing in the morning, "I wonder what will happen today? Will it be the roof again or new grass seed?"

Yes, living in an old house is never dull.

We love our old house.

A. H. R.

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New Paint Can Rejuvenate Faded Canvas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, something can be done about it. With the cotton duck industry gone to war, last year's settees and garden umbrellas are serving again this year. The answer is a new paint that comes valiantly to the rescue of streaked or faded canvas, especially formulated to preserve and refurbish this now valuable material.

Made by the largest manufacturer of chemical coatings, this canvas paint has special properties. It is water-repellent, sun-resistant, will not crack or stiffen the fabric, and contains a mildew-killing agent. This paint reaches every thread of fabric, yet the threads still remain pliable.

After all, this is more an adventure in refreshment than in paint. Your discouraged awnings take heart. Your boating gear can be made spanking fresh. Tennis shoes and golf bags are restored to circulation, while hammocks—just fling yourself in one, and let the world go by.

This new paint can be used on fiber rugs, and these can then be cleaned with a damp cloth, and so kept bright and cheerful for many more seasons.

There's no trick to applying canvas paint, either. It goes on as quickly and easily as water colors, and dries in an hour or two. If you have a special color scheme, that, too, may be matched, for each of the ten colors in which this paint comes is designed to mix well with all the others, so that any shade may be achieved with proper mixing.

Your conservation as well as your decorating instincts have been satisfied and you settle back reassured that another home front job has been well done.

Allies Control Messina Strait By 'Audacity' of Small Ships

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 28—Allied light naval forces are playing an important role in reducing the number of reinforcements the Germans are able to move across the narrow Messina Strait from Italy into Sicily.

It is now clear that the Germans are not only trying to transport men and matériel by plane but by barges and small boats. It is in the interception of these craft that the allied light naval units are again proving their worth.

Dual Role for Navy

Allied light naval forces are constantly in action carrying out their dual role—to harass the enemy and safeguard the Allies' seaborne reinforcements and supplies.

For security reasons a minimum of publicity has been given to the operations of these light forces—meaning forces made up of vessels varying in size from destroyers downward.

But today I can tell something of what they did in circumstances rather similar to the existing ones during the last stages of the Tunisian campaign.

Then they were between Sicily and the North African coast but they used the same sort of tricks they have been doing recently with even greater audacity in the narrow bottleneck of Messina between Sicily and Italy.

For the last 10 days of the North African fighting they operated from three main bases—Bone, Malta, and Sousse—forming a constant mobile barrier against the enemy's line of retreat. These light forces were one powerful reason why the Axis didn't attempt a Mediterranean Dunkirk.

Barrier to Retreat

Bombed and machine gunned from the air, challenged periodically by German E Boats, submarines, and destroyers and constantly running the gauntlet of mine fields they let very little get past and themselves sustained remarkably light casualties.

One night a small force of them picked up no fewer than 117 prisoners from enemy craft and launches.

The light forces' watchword is "audacity," and they live up to it. They began it in central Mediterranean waters in March when Lieut. R. Campbell of Toronto, a member of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, took his motor torpedo boat into the harbor of Pantelleria while en route from Bengasi to Malta.

He circled around within a mile of the island's defenses and then departed. Thereafter light forces showed up in the enemy harbor at the most unexpected times, opened up with their guns and made off.

Venturesome Missions

Sometimes they took advantage of flares dropped by Allied night bombers over shore installations. They carried out numerous venturesome missions during operations which resulted in the capture of the Italian islands, Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Three days before the former capitulated, for example, light coastal forces detached themselves from a strong force of British surface ships and raked the moles with machine-gun fire, a distance of only yards away from where naval shells were bursting and bombs falling down from American aircraft overhead.

On Lampedusa they landed raiding parties to sabotage defenses and installations. During the Tunisian campaign they entered the harbors of Tunis and Bizerte while these were still in enemy hands.

The light forces' reputation for daring has been maintained in various exploits connected with the invasion of Sicily, the details of which are still unpublishable.

The most recent performance has been to patrol the Messina narrows commanded by enemy shore batteries, and to damage a couple of E boats there before they left.

Axis Tries to Sink Convoy Carrying Their Own Soldiers

A BRITISH PORT, July 28 (AP)—The greatest mass movement of war prisoners ever undertaken by boat has been accomplished without a hitch, despite Axis efforts to sink the ships that were carrying their own soldiers out of the Mediterranean war zone.

An Allied convoy transporting thousands of German and Italian prisoners from North Africa to Britain recently beat off both German submarines and air attacks on the way.

The targets, of course, were the big troopships, none of which were so much as scratched, but it gave the prisoners some weary moments of action they did not bargain for.

"Many Thousands" Shipped

The exact number of the captives was not disclosed, but there were "many thousands" of them. Some idea of the size of the convoy might be indicated by the fact that unloading required three days.

All the ships did not come into the same port, but one transport after another pulled into position here like cattle trains to disgorge their passengers. The prisoners were taken ashore in groups of 50 and escorted to waiting trains which scattered them to various camps throughout the country. There were no officers above the rank of major.

While there was no sign of disorder among the prisoners, a glaring difference was noted in the attitude of the Germans and the Italians who were moved in different ships.

Italians Cheerful

The Italians, with few exceptions, appeared cheerful, obviously tickled to be out of the war. Many of them were almost pitifully clad in weather-beaten, unmatching uniforms and misfit shoes, but the big majority had a broad smile for photographers.

One handsome young air force officer, spoting three U. S. Army officers on the train platform, jumped to the window, waving his arms and shouting in perfect English: "Welcome Americans." Several others joined the chorus.

Before boarding the train another Italian officer turned to some Allied officers and said: "Thank you for your kindness." He then gave them a snappy American salute.

It was an entirely different picture with the Germans.

Germans Restless

All of them were much better dressed, but their actions seemed to radiate the hatred that Nazism taught them to hold for the Allies. For the most part, they were young men who grew up in the Hitler Youth Movement—warriors who were made to believe they were invincible and who, a year ago, were racing triumphantly toward Alexandria with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Here, they appeared restless and chagrined under a heavy guard of tough-looking British Tommies. They were deeply tanned and had a fine physical appearance, but there was little conversation among them. They just glared into space like caged animals following orders.

The first German off one ship was typical of the majority. He was a 20-year-old junior officer, wearing the sandy brown uniform of the Hermann Göring Division and the Iron Cross over his heart—12 of the first 50 off the boat wore Iron Crosses. When a newsreel photographer turned his machine in his direction he clenched his fists and mumbled something under his breath and quickly turned his back on the camera.

Wear Fine Watches

Virtually all the Nazi prisoners wore fine wrist watches, and heavy rings of which not nearly so many were noted among the Italians. One panzer division major sported a monocle.

United States Military Police under the command of Capt. John Prinizy, Roswell, New Mexico, served as guard aboard one of the Italian ships. The other officers were Lieutenants Merton Rowe of Gardiner, Maine, and Clinton E. Armstrong of El Paso, Texas. Most of the enlisted men in this outfit were from the Midwest and the Southwest.

'France Must Have a Part'

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 28 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared in a radio broadcast to France yesterday that the French must have a part in any United Nations settlement with Italy.

Voicing an opinion that is rapidly gaining strength in French circles here, the Free French leader stated it was clear that the change in power in Rome might raise the question of settling accounts in the near future.

In spite of the terrible plight of our country," he asserted, "such a settlement could be neither valid nor lasting without France."

General de Gaulle said the fall of Mussolini proved "the failure of the political, social and moral system called totalitarianism." For France, he said, it was the first part in the work of retribution.

"Out of hatred and greed toward our country, Italy, led by that poor leader, thre wherself into a war she deemed easy . . ." he said. "But once again events have proved that it's easy to add to the sufferings and humiliations of the unhappy French people, but that no benefit can be derived from this in the long run."

Puaux Attacked

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris Radio reported yesterday that an unsuccessful attempt had been made yesterday at Casablanca to assassinate Gabriel Puaux, Resident General of French Morocco.

The assailants, who were unidentified, escaped after killing a policeman and wounding M. Puaux's chauffeur said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

There was no confirmation of the report from Allied sources.

Metal Slide Fasteners Likely to Appear Again

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Some metal slide fasteners may appear again on civilian garb.

The War Production Board said July 25 that as a result of an order permitting consumption of distress stocks of carbon steel some production of the fasteners may be resumed in the next few months, although it cautioned that this did not mean unrestricted production.

The resumption of production for civilian use, WPB said, will be possible only when manpower and manufacturing facilities are available and when sufficient amounts of distress stocks of carbon steel are uncovered.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about rearward air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She emancipates an widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as an ersatz soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs, short works and escape. Good cast in wornamiddle story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y. C.

BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining safari on big business.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures at prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in line.—M.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crowt that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.

BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio outings, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese war effort.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame at Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable fellows.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley cronies.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRIME DOCTOR—Past of former crook, who loses memory, catches up with him, but he sets himself right with world. Routine melodrama.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operatives of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even harrowing at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Hilda Stone without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Mediocre musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For those who choose double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club apes, and comic detective.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Nation round up killer band.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into one mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his father's plantations.—M. Y.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and women song-smiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey returns, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERE'S TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting truck plot.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skating.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise cain in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that man who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slug down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist past humorously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about cowboys masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up monsters. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

© Walt Disney Productions

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky

In Walt Disney's film version of the Seversky book, "Victory Through Air Power."

Recent Releases

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Wild Bill Elliott smashes a lottery swindle in a better than ordinary Western.—M. Y. C.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen fare, even in Technicolor.—M.

HITLER'S MADMAN—The life and passing of the town of Lidice, with another version of the end of Heydrich as a result of the activities of the Czech underground.—M. Y.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmelita Jewel smuggled, too.—M.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople create.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which draftee racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sets the right, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing satiric teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine melter.—M. Y. C.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly-entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery-farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Gaiety farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

Excellent performances by George Sanders.—M.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germans.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B "musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and practically all Columbia stars.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank robbing western.—M. Y. C.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock stickily prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians at job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Show girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville routine in a backstage musical which displays show girl incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Superbly entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machine from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simon Simon heading good cast in passable comedy, designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast inspires theme.—M.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about low British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Realtor Plans New Housing For Negroes

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—On the theory that proper housing is basic to the education and general uplift of the Negro race and provides a plausible answer to post-war Negro problems, Joseph P. Day, realty operator of this city, has launched private capital into large-scale Negro housing for the first time on the outskirts of Baltimore, Md.

Through the organization of a private construction corporation, the Day interests will break ground shortly on a $2,500,000 housing venture to be known as "Day Village" a community that will provide for four-and-one-half-room units for 500 families of Negroes now working at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

National Implications

The plan, itself, is local in character, but it has broad national implications in the fact that for the first time private investors will take Negro housing out of the cold, institutional atmosphere which Mr. Day says necessarily goes with Federally operated projects.

Rather than being a "fly-by-night" venture dropped into the housing picture by a wartime emergency only, "Day Village" will prove the culmination of exhaustive studies designed to disprove the ancient financial bugaboo that Negro housing cannot be conducted by private enterprise on a reasonable profit basis.

At the same time, Mr. Day expresse dthe humanitarian motive in turning to Negro housing in these words: "My feeling is that the Negro should first be properly housed, and then be educated how to live and conduct himself in accordance with his improved surroundings. In the light of critical housing shortages, and because of the increasing unrest of Negroes, there is need for the development of a community or communities for this race which offers all the facilities and accommodations found in the average white community."

"Day Village" will depart from the general procedure of building houses for Negroes simply to provide shelter. That procedure has resulted, according to the Day interests, in the substandard housing in which thousands of Negroes are living today. Many of them, because of their lack of economic opportunities, have had to live in antiquated buildings passed down to them by the whites. Mr. Day reasons that these conditions simply indicate lack of planning for the Negroes.

These conditions will be reversed under the housing program contemplated by Mr. Day. The Negroes will be housed in new communities with a new sense of freedom and elimination from regimentation, he said. They will be housed, presumably, on a higher plane in most instances than their economic opportunities justify. But home to them will become a new inspiration, encouraging the Negro to strive to attain higher economic levels. In this way, housing becomes part of the Negroes' education for better things, Mr. Day affirmed.

No Crowding

At "Day Village", there will be no crowding. Grounds will be landscaped and maintained. There will be ample parking space for automobiles, numerous playgrounds, a bathing beach restricted to tenants of the community, boating, handball courts, tennis courts, motion picture theater, and community house, thus operating as a self-contained, garden community. Buildings will be of masonry construction, as good or better than prewar housing for the middle classes.

Something more than the profit-motive was demanded by this venture. There had to be the will to do a job thoroughly for the welfare of the prospective tenants. There had to be farsighted vision and faith in the potential talents of the Negro to fit himself into the general pattern of American living standards. This faith is possessed by Mr. Day who volunteered the opinion: "This is only the beginning of better things to come for these people."

Metal-Glass Weld

Although building cessation during the war has stopped many experiments in the structural use of glass, research has found a way to weld metal directly to glass, according to British Information sources.

Through this discovery, the whole character of windows may be changed. Glazing bars may disappear completely and the glass of the window may have hinges welded into it, unframed panes being connected directly to the outer frames.

'Don't Want Tin Houses'

Prefabrication of houses is not all that it should be to draw the attention of British home buyers. That is the opinion of Building Trades Operatives after a study of the types of prefabrication being built under the stimulus of war.

"We have not reached the stage when we can be canned like peas," the Operative stated. "We don't want tin houses, but houses designed by craftsmen. We know the machine tool. But we do not want to be lashed to the tool for the rest of our lives. The marketing of new products appears to be of greater concern than the building of livable houses."

Homes Soon to Be Built for Negroes

Gustave W. Iser

Plans for Baltimore's 'Day Village'

Home units and general layout of Negro housing project contemplated by Joseph P. Day, New York realty operator, are pictured here. Cost will be $2,500,000 for what is said to be the first venture of private enterprise into the building of Negro communities.

Argentina Taking Steps In Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Argentina's appointment of a delegate with ministerial rank as its representative on the Continental Political Defense Committee, which has its headquarters here, has been intimated to Dr. Alberto Guani, President of the Committee, by Rear Admiral Segundo Storni, the Foreign Minister of the republic across the River Plate.

The announcement provoked immediate speculation in defense offices here as to the possibility of increased Argentine interest and co-operation in the task of making the western hemisphere safe for all 21 members of the Pan American Union. Argentine indifference hitherto has imperilled the position of neighbors and sapped the strength of the continental contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

Admiral Storni declared that Dr. Guillermo de Achaval, who has been appointed "minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Committee," would take up his residence in Montevideo and apply himself to his new task "to the exclusion of all other missions." This means, of course, that, in the past, the Argentine delegate has not been giving all his attention to the committee. It is hardly necessary to recall that the Castillo Government took little or no interest in continental defense and that frequently important decisions were taken by the Montevideo Committee, which had been set up by the Rio de Janeiro Conference, with the adverse or abstaining vote of the Argentine delegate.

Furthermore, the Argentine Foreign Minister stated that the interministerial committee for the co-ordination of police and judicial measures, in Buenos Aires, had been ordered in permanent session, so that the Montevideo committee's recommendations could be more quickly handled.

The Minister also referred to the steps that the Government had taken in their desire to co-operate in the continental refense measures, these including the recent decree which prohibited all radio communications in code or secret language. He added that the Ramirez Government was reconsidering resolutions 1 and 17 adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Conference. These refer to "subversive activities" and the "breaking of diplomatic relations." Argentina is the only continental country which has not broken off with the xis.

The news that Argentina was "reconsidering" the question of rupture caused a good impression here, though doubts persist as to the smooth working between the foreign and other ministries of the Ramirez Government and as to the inclinations of the many pro-Axis generals who now have a direct say in Argentine policy.

The Uruguayan Press, however, has emphasized in "headline news" Rear Admiral Storni's declaration that "the Argentine Government will co-operate more closely with the Committee so that its recommendations may be more quickly dealt with and considered."

The new representative on the committee, Dr. de Achaval, who succeeds Dr. Miguel Angel Chiappe, in his first address before fellow-delegates here, repeated the promise of President Ramirez that Argentina would make a more direct contribution to continental unity, and that of Rear Admiral Storni that his country would be with the sister nations of "obligations of honor."

Three members of the Montevideo committee, including the North American representative, are now on a visit to other continental countries, discussing closer co-operation in the measures of political defense.

WMC Provides For Disabled War Veterans

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — The War Manpower Commission today has set up and started functioning machinery for finding jobs for discharged veterans, an undertaking of expanding size and importance.

Neither figures on past placements nor estimates on future ones could be obtained from the WMC, but the agency observed today in issuing a "statement of policy" on re-employment and placement of veterans:

"Combat-disabled members of the armed forces are returning home in steadily increasing numbers and the list of those honorably discharged for other reasons is rapidly lengthening."

The WMC pledged itself to "place returned veterans in gainful and essential employment or refer them to the proper agencies for rehabilitation and training and thereafter accord them selective placement."

To assure "rapid, accurate and orderly" results, it decreed that:

The re-employment Division of Selective Service, now a unit of the WMC, will be "specifically responsible for the reinstatement of veterans in former jobs" and will organize civilian committees to get community support for the job-placement program.

Local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, another WMC unit, will provide job-registration and placement services to veterans who were not employed when inducted or are disinclined or unable to return to their former civilian positions.

The WMC Veterans Employment Service Division will initiate and develop placement programs and policies to be carried out through WMC regional, state and area offices. It also will put men in the field to "give individual attention to veterans with special employment problems."

Employment service representatives will go into Army and Navy hospitals and provide registration and placement service to disabled veterans prior to their discharge.

Fruit Mixture Tied Up; OPA Proposes Way Out

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The market in pears is confused because the packers of fruit cocktail are waiting to buy maraschino cherries from farmers who are waiting for a price increase.

With this picture in mind, the Office of Price Administration sought yesterday a formula to untangle the situation.

OPA suggested that cherry growers sell the fruit under a contract which will determine the price later on, so that the packers of fruit cocktail can go ahead with their business.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—413 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

BIRMINGHAM—2028½ N. First Ave.
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
Nothing But Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

BEVERLY HILLS RENTAL

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Air & Struc 3½ †	20	50¼	50	50	— ½
Acme Steel (3)	3	52	52	52	—3
Adams Exp (.15g)	27	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ¾g	2	31	30½	30½	— ¾
Addressog-Multi 1	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	25	43⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	60	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	74	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	19	25½	22¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 530 ww	89	26⅛	24¼	26	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	14	40¾	39½	40	— ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	29	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
Alleg & West 6 †	10	73	73	73	— ½
Allen Indust (.4ae)	9	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	153	152½	153	—2
Allied Mills ½g	7	22½	22¼	22½	
Allied Strs .45g	35	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	6	93¼	92½	92½	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	59	37¾	37	37½	+ ½
Alpha P Chem ½g	5	21⅝	21	21	— ½
Amal Leather 2½	11	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	12	85	83½	83½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	9	29	28	28¼	— ¾
Am Airlines 1¼a	23	68	66¾	67	— ½
Am Bank N .40g	14	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼ae)	15	7½	6⅞	7	— ½
Am Brake St .65g	6	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	70	132	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	68	7⅜	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	86½	85	85	—1
Am Can pf (7) †	40	183	181¼	183	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 2g	62	36½	34¼	35½	— ½
Am C&F pf 10½cg	7	73	70¼	70¼	—3½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	14	22	21¼	21½	
Am Chicle (4a) †	32	109	108½	108½	— ¾
Am Colortype .30g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Am Crys Sug ½g	16	15¼	15	15	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	50	101½	101¼	101½	— ½
Am Distilleries	5	28	27¾	28	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3	3	3	
Am European .15g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Export L (1g)	4	25¾	25	25	— ¾
Am & For Power	110	6⅜	5¾	6¼	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	4	72	70½	70½	—3
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	2	82	81½	81½	—2½
Am & FP 2 pf	136	22¼	20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅞
Am-Haw SS 1¼eg	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath†	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	68	67½	67½	— ¾
Am Ice	7	4	3⅞	4	
Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Am Internat ¼eg	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
Am Locomotive	43	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½ck	6	105	103	103	—2
Am M & Fdy .40g	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Am Ma & Met ½eg	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Am Metal (1)	6	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ¼
Am News 1.80 †	180	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	57	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	57	44	41¼	42¼	— ¾
Am P & Lt $5 pf	69	41¾	38¾	39⅞	—1⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	149	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7 †	10	170	170	170	—2
Am Roll Mill .60g	59	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	450	67½	66	66	—1½
Am Safety Raz ½eg	8	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Am Seating ½eg	2	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g †	210	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	27	41¼	40½	40¾	— ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7 †	20	155¼	155¼	155¼	— ½
Am Snuff (1.80g)	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¾
Am Sti Fdrs 1½eg	27	24¾	24	24¼	— ¼
Am Stores (¾eg)	4	14¾	14¾	14½	
Am Stove .90g	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
Am Sugar Ref 1½eg	6	28	27½	28	+ ½
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	155	154⅜	154⅜	— ⅝
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59	59	59	—1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	61	60	60	—1
Am Tob pf (6) †	470	145½	144¾	145½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	13	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Am Vitcose 1½eg	21	44½	44	44	— ⅜
Am Water Works	98	7⅛	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	— ¼
Am Woolen	19	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	8	74	72½	72½	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	21	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Anaconda Cop 1½eg	89	27¾	26½	26⅞	
Anac W&C ½eg †	390	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
Anchor Hock .30g	6	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Anchor H pf 5 †	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¾
Andes Copper (½eg) *	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¾
APW Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
Arm D pf cld Se22	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅛
Armour III	106	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	15	69¼	68	68½	+ ½
Armour III pf	80	80	80	80	
Armstrong Cork 1½g	2	35	34¼	34¼	—2¾
Arnold Const (½)	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	6	9	8⅞	9	
Assd Dry Gds ½eg	21	12¾	11¾	12	—1
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	40	95¼	95	95¼	— ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	160	90	88	88	—2
Associates Inv 1½	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	20	104½	104½	104½	—1
Atch T & SF 4½eg	156	62⅝	60¼	62⅜	+1¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	8	88½	87½	87½	— ¾
Atl Coast L 1½eg	30	32¼	20¼	31½	+ ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	30¼	30	30	—1
Atl Refining .55g	23	26¼	25⅜	26	+ ½
Atl Refing pf 4 †	50	111	111	111	— ⅞
Atlas Corp (¼eg)	69	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½eg †	270	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	121	121	121	+ ¾
Atlas Tack (.45g)	1	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	7	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅜
Aust N pr A 2k †	120	78	75	76	+1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	175	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loco ct ¾eg	79	16½	15⅝	16	
Balt & Ohio	65	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	19	11½	10¾	11½	+ ½
Bangor & Ar	4	10	9½	9¾	
Bangor&A pf 5k †	40	51½	51½	51½	
Barber Asphalt	23	24½	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
Barker Bros (¼eg)	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k †	50	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Barmdall Oil .60	49	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	12	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	33	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Beat Cr pf 4¼a †	50	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
Beech Aric 1e	26	14⅞	13½	13¾	— ¾
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	8	14⅞	14¼	14½	
Bendix Aviat 1½eg	17	35¾	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	4	36¾	35¾	35¾	—1
Benef In L (.60g)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	27	15¾	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	68	61	59¾	61	+ ⅝
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	—1⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	28	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ½
Blumenthal pf 7 †	10	99	99	99	— ½
Boeing Airpl (1g)	44	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	48¼	47½	48¼	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	50	50	50	
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28¼	27	27	
Borden Co (.60g)	44	28½	28¼	28½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	34¼	34	34	
Boston & Maine	4	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	4	26	26	26	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	31	31	31	— ½
Bridgeport Br ½eg	16	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	26	28	27¼	27½	— ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie ½eg	16	8⅞	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	117½	117½	117½	+1
Budd Mfg	81	7	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg pf †	50	104	101¾	101¾	—2⅛
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Bullard Co (1g)	5	20¼	19¾	20	+ ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	4	33	31½	31½	—2
Burling Mills .70g	20	28¾	28	28¼	— ½
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	19	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6 †	20	58	57½	58	
Bush TB pf1½ck †	50	24½	34½	35½	
Butler Bros .30g	2	10	9¾	9¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z 1ag	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	14	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	80	79	79	—1
Byron Jackson ¾eg	2	20¾	20½	20½	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack (1¼g)	7	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½g †	60	54¼	54¼	54¼	
Callahan Zinc Lead	6	1⅛	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	19	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½eg	12	16⅜	15¾	16	— ½
Can Dry G Ale .60	20	23¾	22	22¼	—1
Can Sou Ry 3 †	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Canadian Pacific	110	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	—1¼
Capitol Adm A	2	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Carb C & C (5) †	30	95	95	95	— ¼
Carpenter Sti 1½eg	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	5	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 1,786,390
1943 vol. to date 192,888,950
1942 vol. to date 59,042,936

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Case (JI) Co (3g)	7	114	112	112	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	9	49¾	49	49	+1½
Celanese Corp (1g)	21	37¾	36⅝	36¾	—1⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	60	167¼	167	167¼	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	110	127	126¼	126¼	—1⅜
Celotex Corp (½)	14	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Celotex pf1 new †	50	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½ †	30	108	108	108	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	6	15¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½w	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	37⅜	37	37	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	12	6¾	6½	6¼	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf †	450	58¼	55¼	56	— ½
Chain Belt ¾eg	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Champ P&F ¾eg	1	22½	21½	21½	
Checker Cab	4	29¼	29	29	
Ches & Ohio (3)	95	46¾	45	46¾	—2
Chi & E III	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	20	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Chi Grt West	40	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2¼ck	33	18	17½	17⅝	
Chi Mail Order ½ae	21	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	18	17⅞	18	
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	80	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Childs Co	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
Chrysler Corp 1½eg	104	79	75¾	76⅝	—1
City Ice & F 1.20	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
City Invest †	40	47	47	47	— ½
City Stores	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Clark Eq 1½eg †	1	35½	35½	35½	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	39	38	39	
Clett Peabody 1g	9	38½	37¼	37¾	—1¼
Cocoa-Cola (3)	1	115	115	115	—3
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	29	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Collins & Aik	4	26	25¼	25¼	—1¼
Col & South	100	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	610	9¼	8⅝	9¼	
Col & Sou 2pf †	90	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾eg	21	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
Col Br'cast A .60g	4	23	23	23	— ¼
Col Br'cast B .60g	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Colum G & E	112	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	70½	69½	69½	—2
Col G&E1 5pf 5 †	40	69	67	67	—1
Colum Pict (½e)	17	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
Colum Pict pf 2¾a	1	38	38	38	—1¼
Colum Carbon (4)	2	93½	93½	93½	—2
Coml Credit (3)	12	40½	39⅞	40	— ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	18	42½	41¾	41⅞	—1½
Coml Solvents .30g	77	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
Com'wlth & South	59	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	19	64½	63¾	64	+ ½
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	65	26⅝	26¾	26¼	+ ¼
Conde Nast (½eg)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½ae	6	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅞
Consol C pf 7 †	60	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Cons Coppermin	58	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	87	23¾	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	8	104	102¼	102⅜	—1¼
Consol Film Ind	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cons Film.1 pf ½ak	5	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Cons Laundries	35	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	16	13⅜	13	13½	— ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	18	16⅛	15¾	16	
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Consol'n Coal	7	12	11¾	12	
Consm P pf 4½ †	20	102½	102½	102½	
Container Corp ¾ag	14	22	20¾	21	—1¾
Cont Baking ½ag	40	9¼	9⅛	9	— ⅛
Cont Baking pf (8)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Cont Can (½eg)	14	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .45g	5	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅞
Cont Motors .30g	106	6	5⅜	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	34⅞	34	34	
Cont Steel (½eg)	2	25½	25¼	25¼	—1¼
Copperweld Sti .80	4	13⅞	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
Cop'wd S pf 2½ †	50	52	52	52	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	110	45¼	44½	44½	
Corn Prod (2.60)	32	58¾	58	58¾	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Coty International	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	42	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	†270	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Crane Co pf 3.75	46	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Crown Cork&S ½ae	15	28¼	26¾	27¼	— ¾
Crosley Corp .20g	6	4	3⅞	4	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	44	44	44	—1
Crown Zeller (1)	21	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
Crown Zell pf 5 †	130	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ½ae	15	28¼	26¾	27¼	— ¾
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1¾
Cuba RR pf	†210	18¾	17¼	17¼	—1¾
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	43	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	5	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	83	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½ak	3	33¾	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	121	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	19	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
Cutler-Hammer ½ae	7	23½	23¼	23½	— ½

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davega Stores .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Davison Chem (1g)	18	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
Dayt P&L pf4½z †	30	113	113	113	
Decca Records (1)	9	18½	18	18	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	34½	34	34	—1¼
Del & Hudson	18	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	81	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	35	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	22	21½	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †660		29¼	28½	28¾	— ¾
Diam T Motor ½g	7	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	8	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Dixie Cup (1¼g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	230	43¼	43¼	43½	
Doehler Die C ¾ag	7	28⅛	28	28¼	
DomeMines h1.20g	23	20¾	19½	20	— ½
Douglas Aircraft 5e	8	62	61	61	—1½
Dow Chem (3)	5	139	136	136	+ 6
Dresser Mfg 1g	8	29	28	28	—1
Dunhill Int	1	8½	8	8	— ½
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	11	149¼	148¾	149	—1
du Pont pf (4½z)	1	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	12	38¼	37	38¼	
Eastern Roll Mill	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Eastman Kodak $	3	163	162¾	162¾	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	10	40¾	39¼	39¾	—1⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1g	10	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅝
Elec Boat (1½g)	10	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
El Power &Lt	32	53	51⅝	51¾	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	14	69½	65¼	65½	—4½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	16	74½	70¼	72	+ ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
Endicott-John (3)	2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	72	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	110	80	79½	80	+ ¾
EngPS$5½pf5½†	70	82½	81¾	81¾	—1
Equit Off Bldg	6	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR (1½g)	29	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½g	153	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	7	48¾	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	9	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	14	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	25¼	25	25	
Fairbanks Morse 1		36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	15	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Fed'L&Traction¼ag	8	16¼	15½	15½	+ ¼
Fed M&Smelt 2g	4	24½	24¼	24½	—1⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Fed M Truck .20g	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D S pf 4½a †	170	65	64½	64½	— ½
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	13	48	47¼	48	+ ¼
Firest T&R 1¼ag	23	39⅜	38¼	38¾	+ ½
Firest T&R pf 6	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	38	38	38	
Flintkote ¼ag	14	20	19½	19¼	— ¾
Florence Stove 1g	4	34½	34	34	— ½
Follansbee Stl	8	7¾	7¼	7¼	
FollansbeeStl pf †	90	44½	41	44	—1½
Food Fair Strs (1)	6	12½	12½	12½	— ½
Food Mach .70g	1	47	47	47	— ½
Foster Wheeler	14	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
Francisco Sugar	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	36	35⅞	36	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	9	28½	27½	27½	—1¼
Fruehauf pf (5)	†310	108	107½	107½	— ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	9	2¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1½eg	160	28	28	28	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .35g	52	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅜
Gaylord Cont ¼ag	2	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
Gen Am Inv .40g	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅞
Gen Baking .45g	10	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Cable	24	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	2	14	13½	13½	— ½
Gen Cb pf 5¼ak †	140	52½	51½	51½	—1½
Gen Cigar 1	3	27½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	50	143¾	143¼	143¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	65	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	4	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅞
Gen Fds pf4½g †	10	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	7	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	80	95	93	95	
Gen Mills (4)	5	97½	97½	97½	
Gen Motors (1g)	145	52	50¾	51½	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	8¼	9¼
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7¾
†Amaskeag Company	23¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
American Manufacturing	38¾	38¾
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	50½	53½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¾	15
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19¼	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38¾	41¾
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	31½	33½
Campbell A & Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Centria Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	36¾	39½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¼	30
Cornel Dubilier	15	16¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25¼	27¼
Draper Corporation	73	76
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17
Eastern Corporation	6¾	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exolon Co	10¾	12¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	12
Family Loan Society pf A	22¼	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45
Fruit of the Loom	20¾	22½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¼
General Machinery	20	22¼
Gliddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	36¼	39¼
Graton & Knight Co	12¾	13¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33
Great Northern Paper Co	33½	35½
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	82¾	..
Greenfield T. & D $1.50 ev pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	11	12
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19¾	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	31½	33½
International Machine Tool	6¾	7
Keith George E Co	40	..
Kendall Company	9¾	10¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	16¾	18¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¼	35¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¼	21¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	62¾	65¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39¾	42¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¼	60½
Merck & Co	40½	42¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¼	43¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	62¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	23¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7¾
Nashawena Mills	17¾	19¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	59¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24¼	26¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11½	12½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32½	35
*Nonquitt Mills	29¾	33
Ohio Finance	8¾	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Appliance	13¼	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	111½	116
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	55¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27¾	29¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27¾	29¾
*Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¼	36
Submarine Signal Co	27¾	30¼
Tambax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	15¼	16¾
U S Envelope Company	58¼	62
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	114½	119½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26¼	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	40¾
Warren Bros Class C	29¾	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104¾	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	100¾	102¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108¾	111
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & E	5	1957	105¼	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	110¼	114½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	93¼	97¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	103¾	107¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	82¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103¼	107¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	99¼	103
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¼	43¾
Houston Ltg & Power	60¼	63
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¼
Kansas P & L 4½% pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	114¼	118¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¼	10¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27½	29¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	57¾	60¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	64¾	67¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¾	116¾
Pac Pwr & Lt pf	98¾	101¾
Public Service Ind	15¾	16¼
Public Service Ind 8 pf	99¾	102¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	105¼	108¾
Rochester Gas & El 8 pf	100¼	103¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12	13
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16.375	18.125
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Electric Co	24¾	26¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	103¾	107¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	3½	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88¼	..
Conn Light & Power	37	39½
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¼	24
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	21¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	63¾	67¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	12¼	13½
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	17¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38½
Lynn Gas & Electric	72	75¾
Mass Power & Light pf	13¾	15¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¾	32¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	15¼	17¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	71¾	75¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	68¾	72¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	19¾	21¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18¾	20¾
Newport Electric	18¾	21
Providence Gas	6¾	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111

	Bid	Asked
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	17¾	19
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	90	..
Western Mass Companies	23½	25½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¼	20½
Bank of New York (14)	363	375
Bankers Trust (1.40)	49	51¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85	90
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	94¼	97¾
Chase National (1.40)	36½	38¼
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (8)	200	210
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange&Trust (2.40)	44¾	47¾
Empire Trust (3)	75	79
First National (80)	1450	1490
Guaranty Trust (12)	301½	309½
Irving Trust (.90)	13¾	14¼
Kings County (80)	1385	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	33¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¾	54¾
National City (1)	34	36
New York Trust (3½)	85¾	89½
Public (1½)	32¼	34¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¼	5¾
United States (60a)	1200	1245

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	2300	..
First National (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	325	348
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	75½	78½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42¼	44¾
Continental Illinois (4)	96	100
First National Chicago (10)	337	345
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¾	35

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty(4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance(1.60a)	54¾	57¼
Aetna Life(1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural(3a)	73	76½
American Alliance(1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	12¾	13¾
American Equitable(1)	29	31¼
American Insurance Newark(½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance(1g)	57¾	60¾
American Reserve	15¾	16¾
American Surety(2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-Ame ican(.20a)	7¾	8¼
Bankers & Shippers(3g)	87½	82½
Boston(16a)	605	630
Camden Fire(1)	20¾	22¼
City of New York(1g)	18	20
Connecticut General Life(1)	38	40
Continental Casualty(1.20a)	39¼	41¾
Federal(1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia(2a)	68½	72½
Fireman Fund(SF)(3)	85	89
Fireman Newark(1.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire(1a)	28¾	30¾
General Reinsurance(2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	19¼	21¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	9¼	10¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	99¼	103¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30½	32¼
Homestead (½g)	13	14
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance (N York (1½)	39	42
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¼
Maryland Casualty	5½	6¼
Massachusetts Bonded (3½)	74¾	78¼
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6¾	7¼
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	50¼	53¼
National Fire (2)	62	65
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	9
National Union (3a)	190	200
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27¾	29¾
New Brunswick (1½g)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	15	..
North River (1)	25½	26¾
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¾
Northern (3a)	105½	110
Pacific Fire (5)	108½	113½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	11¾	13
Phoenix (2a)	91½	95½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¼	38¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075g)	5¾	7½
Republic (Texas) (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24¾	26¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	306	316
Seaboard Surety (½g)	50¼	52¾
Security (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Springfield Fire (2a)	130	135½
Standard Accident	72¼	76
Travelers (16)	472	487
U S Fidelity & Guarantee (1a)	37¾	39¾
U S Fire (2)	51½	54¼
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	77½	82½
Westchester (1.20a)	34¾	37¼

a Also extra or extras. e Paid last year. g Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.27	3.58
Amerex Holding	25.625	27.125
American Business Shares	3.25	3.56
Axe Houghton Fund	13.47	14.27
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.13	103.26
Boston Fund	16.47	17.71
Broad Street Investing	27.13	29.33
Bulock Fund	14.39	15.77
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.99	30.10
Chemical Fund	9.86	10.67
Christiana Securities Co	2370.00	2470.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.78	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.80	21.26
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.79	12.65
Equitable Invest Corp	29.34	31.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.47	18.81
Fund Investors Inc	20.60	22.58
General Capital	31.27	33.62
General Investors Trust	5.10	5.69
Incorporated Investors Tr	10.60	21.08
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	33.21	S-1	..	26.79	
B-2	28.66	S-3	..	13.93	
B-3	18.81	S-3	..	10.77	
B-4	10.24	S-4	..	4.56	
K-1	17.67	K-2	..	18.82	

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.20	..	..
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.60	..	..
Maryland Fund	4.14	4.75	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.04	10.80	
Mutual Invest	10.53	11.51	
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.37	
New England Fund	12.11	13.06	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.375	19.00	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52	
Putnam Fund	13.17	14.16	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.95	6.45	
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.50	..	
Repub Invest Fund	3.52	3.87	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.09	90.89	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.91	14.77	
State Street Invest	77.61	83.39	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	..	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81	
Wellington Fund	16.02	17.62	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.65	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.61	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.37
Nation Wide Sec	2.35	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.08	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.57	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.20	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.00	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.615	3.00
First Boston Corp	20.625	22.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	121½	126½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	12
N E Airlines	8	8½
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¾	8¾

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U. S. Rubber Profit Shows Big Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $6,912,466, equal to $2.44 a share on the common stock after charges, taxes, preferred dividend requirements and $2,741,649 for war losses. This compared with earnings of $1,554,841, or $2.39 a share on the 8 per cent preferred stock in the first half of 1942.

Taxes in the 1943 period amounted to $16,952,226, compared with $12,106,477 last year.

Sales this year reached $202,718,494, a gain of 55 per cent over the amount in the first half of 1942.

F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman, said the company already had in operation for Government account two synthetic rubber plants and a third was scheduled to open in September. These three plants, Mr. Davis said, would have a rated annual capacity of 150,000 tons of Buna "S," equivalent to one fourth of the normal peacetime consumption of rubber in the United States for all purposes.

Continental Can Co. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net earnings of $4,987,331, equal to $1.75 a share on the common stock, compared with $6,719,800, or $2.35 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $674,908, equal to $1.32 a share on the common stock, against $639,050, or $1.25 a share, in the like months last year.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,469,984 for the 1943 first half, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.99 a common share, compared with $1,499,318, or $2.03 a common share, for the like 1942 period.

The Lambert Co. reported consolidated net profit of $1,108,738 for the six months ended June 30, or $2.48 a share, compared with revised net of $780,517, or $1.04 a share, for the like 1942 period.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. reports—A consolidated profit of $2,411,248 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, interest and taxes, for the quarter ended June 30. This compares with a profit of $2,438,752 for the quarter ended June 30, 1942. Consolidated profit for the six months ended June 30 compared with a profit of $4,930,470 for the same period of 1942.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. reported a second quarter net profit of $2,257,424, compared with $2,147,023 in the first quarter and $2,291,119 in the second quarter of 1942.

This was equal to $1.22 a share after deducting preferred dividends. It compared with $1.05 per share in the first quarter and $1.24 per share in the 1942 second quarter.

The M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland mining and shipping concern, reported second quarter consolidated net income of $1,031,271, equal to 86 cents per common share, compared with $1,029,871, or 85 cents a share, for the corresponding quarter of 1942. This brought six-month consolidated net income of $1,845,227, or $1.54 per common share, against $1,834,730, or $1.49 a share, for the first half of last year.

National Lead Co. showed a net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $2,248,954, equal to 40 cents a common share, against $1,977,827, or 31 cents on common in the comparable 1942 period. The 1942 income was after provision of $625,000 for contingencies. The company said an agreement covered renegotiation of 1942 profits had been reached, calling for payment to the Government of $60,000 above $540,000 in excess profits tax credit. This will be reflected in subsequent financial statements as a charge to contingency reserve, it added.

The United Fruit Co. reported today that its earnings for the first six months of 1943 were estimated by the company controller to be $3,786,000 before income taxes. For the six months ended July 3 last year the company reported earnings of $9,941,000 before income taxes.

Corn Products Refining Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $3,994,724, equal to $1.24 a share on the common stock, compared with $4,160,660, or $1.30 a share, in the first half of 1942.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $1,716,491, equal to $2.15 a share on its common, compared with $1,358,905, or $1.65 a share, in the preceding year.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. reported for the June quarter net profit of $356,171, equal to 73 cents a capital share, against $189,590, or 39 cents a share, in the like 1942 quarter.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. reported June net profit of $128,640, equal to 32 cents a capital share, against $158,411 or 39 cents a share, in the like quarter a year ago.

The National Gypsum Company today reported net earnings of $442,658, equal to 22 cents a common share, for the six months ending June 30, compared to net profit of $401,053, or 19 cents a share, for the corresponding period last year.

Promoted

Elliott W. Beckett

Appointed vice-president and general manager of Continental Can Co. of Canada, succeeding Walter M. Tomkins, who has been transferred to Chicago. Mr. Beckett has held important positions with the company, the last being local sales manager of the company's operations in St. Louis.

President Asks Nation to Back War Loan Drive

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has formally proclaimed Sept. 9 for the start of a Third War Loan campaign and asked every American to "back the attack" with war bond purchases according to "his conscience."

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau has set a goal of $15,000,000,000 for the drive and Mr. Roosevelt asserted that "in carrying the war into enemy territory, we shall need greater amounts of money than any nation has ever asked from its citizens in all history."

"As commander in chief," he said in his proclamation, "I hereby invoke every citizen to give all possible aid and support to this Third War Loan drive, not only so that our financial goal may be reached, but to encourage and inspire those of our husbands and fathers and sons who are under fire on a dozen fronts all over the world.

"It is my earnest hope that every American will realize that in buying war bonds in this Third War Loan he has an opportunity to express voluntarily and under the guidance of his conscience, the extent to which he will 'back the attack.'"

Offer Utility Issue To Yield 3.40 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—A group headed by the First Boston Corp. and Lehman Brothers today offered a new issue of $20,000,000 of South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., first mortgage 3⅜ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1973, at a price of 104.21 and interest to yield about 3.40 per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For the week ended July 17 the stock market went on up to another new high level on the averages, on the best volume in a number of weeks.

Last week the stock market dropped back again, losing the gains of the previous three weeks. The Street seemed content to call it a "technical reaction." Volume was down below a million shares a day again.

The movement of the general averages, however, was pretty much a facade obscuring the real trend of the market, which is again, as it has been for some months this year, a rip tide with "peace stocks" or "post-war stocks" moving up and "war stocks" moving down. This picture, beneath the palimpsest of the averages, may explain why the market has shown an otherwise curious apparent apathy to the favorable war news.

Peace Stocks Favored

Thus for example last week the motors and certain manufacturing stocks tended to be heavy. On the other hand good gains were made by food shares, rail equipments, and store stocks. A feature of the market was Pepsi-cola, perhaps due to the rising imports of Cuban sugar. Telephone rose to another new high for the current bull market, despite the fact that its earnings (parent company) for the year ended June 30 were only $8.67, or below the dividend and below the $9.40 earned on a like basis in the previous 12 months.

Utilities were strong. In fact, strength in the rails in the latter part of last week was actually explained as due to a new light seen by some traders, in which they have come to view the rails as "post-war stocks" as well as war stocks. In recent months airplane manufacturing stocks have been soft while air transport shares have been strong.

Machine tool issues have been weak but amusements and mail orders have been strong. Last week one of the market features was White Sewing Machine.

The Street has been interested in the recent strength in the London stock market, which has been recently making new highs since 1937, chiefly explained by the successes in Sicily and Russia.

Axis Bonds Strong

London has also developed a curious market move, a sharp rise in the bonds of the Axis countries, on the strength of their recent defeats in the field. Italian, German, and Japanese bonds have advanced sharply; some have doubled or more. The assumption may be that, defeated, they would have to pay something, and the sooner they are defeated the more they will have left with which to pay.

On the other hand the Associated Press reported recently a story from Berne, Switzerland, that the German mark had dropped 50 per cent in two weeks in terms of Swiss francs. This is not incompatible with the upswing in the bonds—which are payable in sterling.

The Treasury's announcement of the next Victory Loan drive reflects its new plan of separating bank from other financing. In April it got about $13,500,000,000 from non-banking sources and now it is aiming at $15,000,000,000, offering approximately the same basket of securities as in April. Most of the increase will have to come from individual subscribers, as the amounts the life insurance companies, savings banks, and corporations can take are comparatively inelastic.

The drive will have to be more intensive, and the plans are for house-to-house selling. If the issue is well over-subscribed—and if the Treasury has luck with its saving bond problem—no further Victory loan will be necessary in December.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
60	Acme Wire (1g)	22	22	22
100	Aero Sup A(1½)	20	20	20
300	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Air Assoc (½g)	8	8	8
1500	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1100	Airc Access (⅛e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	110	109¾	109¾
100	Alliance Inv	1½	1½	1½
100	Allied Prod (2)	27½	27¾	27¾
200	Alum Ltd (b8a)	96	95	96
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	113	113	113
450	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114¾	114	114¾
200	Am Beverage	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Am Book	29½	29½	29½
200	Am Capital A	1½	1½	1½
800	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
50	Am Cap pr pf	88¼	88½	88½
400	Am Cen Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am CP&L A	38	38	38
50	Am CP&L new	34	34	34
900	Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2¾	2¾
2400	Am Cyan B (.60)	42¾	40¾	42
3500	Am & Foreign P war	1¾	1½	1½
100	Am Fork&Hoe (½g)	16	16	16
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27	26½	26¾
50	Am Gas & Elpf (4¾)	110¾	110½	110¾
250	Am Hard Rub (½g)	19½	19¼	19½
300	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27½	27¼	27¼
800	Am Light & T (1.20)	18½	18¼	18¼
3100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
200	Am Meter (½g)	24	24	24
1600	Am Repub (.10g)	12	11	12
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
3500	Am Superpow	¼	¼	¼
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	102	102	102
1200	Am Superpow pf	14¾	14½	14½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Am Writ Pap	4½	4	4
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12½	12½	12½
20	Appal ElPow pf(4½)	107¾	107½	107½
1200	Ark Nat Gas	4½	4	4
7800	Ark Nat Gas A	4½	4½	4½
900	Ark-N Gas pf (.70k)	10	10	10
400	Aro Equip (.70g)	18½	17	17½
700	Ashland O&R (.40)	6¾	6½	6½
600	Asso Laund	5¾	5½	5½
100	Atlan C Fish (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
4600	Atlas Corp war	2	1¾	1¾
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Automat Prod (½g)	5	5	5
200	Auto V Mach (½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Avery & Sons (½e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Ayrshire P Coll	7	7	7
500	Babcock&Wil (½g)	22½	22¼	22½
100	Baldw Loc pf (2.10)	39	39	39
1900	Baldwin Loco war	5	4¾	4¾
1100	Barium Sta Stl	2¼	2	2
400	Basic Refrac (.20g)	5¾	5½	5¾
200	Beaunit Mills (.60)	15¼	15	15
300	Bellanca Aircr	3	3	3
600	Berk & Guy Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Bickfords(1)	13½	13½	13½
1300	Birds S Fdy	14¾	14¾	14¾

Wakefield Is Upholding Confidence of Scouts

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Young Dick Wakefield of the Detroit Tigers was leading the American League in batting early today with a fine .326 average and that should interest Boston's baseball public, because the Bengals from the Automobile City opened a four-game series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park this afternoon.

Tall, loose-jointed, free swinging and reminding you of Ted Williams at times, Wakefield is the year's outstanding rookie. Unlike many highly-advertised recruits, good-looking young Dick is living up to his press notices. In fact, he is exceeding them. Along with heading the individual offensive parade in his circuit, the boy leads with 121 base hits and is second to Keltner in the two-bagger table with 24. Keltner has 27.

Highest Price

In the language of the dugout, Wakefield started the season with two strikes against him.

Just two springs ago, Dick was a sophomore on the University of Michigan campus, and even before he had played a dozen college games he had listened to several major league offers. According to one Detroit baseball writer, only five of the 16 major outfits failed to approach him with a handful of greenbacks.

But Walter O. Briggs, being the sort of owner who is willing to go all out in pursuit of a real good prospect, chased all other interested parties off the Michigan campus with a $52,000 cash offer, plus a custom-built automobile. And, of course, Wakefield promptly signed. Wouldn't you? It was the highest figure ever paid to an untried player. The youngster was, therefore, on the spot when, with less than two years of professional experience, he reported to the Tigers last March and was expected to carry on in the role of a regular.

Natural Hitter

Trained baseball eyes, however, knew that young Wakefield would be able to stand up under the pressure of good pitching, day after day, in the big leagues. They knew it because they saw behind the lanky youth's swing the rhythm of a natural hitter, and natural hitters come along about as often as empty busses during a rush hour. It may take this boy a while to get acclimated, they said, but in the end he will be one of the game's top batters.

Because Wakefield is lanky and because he bats left-handed, the men in the press coop immediately tagged him as another Ted Williams. The batting stances of the two prize kids are not similar to a marked degree, but after this war is over there should be some interesting offensive duels between them. Both are great hitters.

Until they reached Philadelphia on the current eastern tour, the Tigers were rolling right along. They had won several in a row and had succeeded Washington in the runnerup spot behind the Yankees. But Connie Mack slowed Steve O'Neill to a walk by taking three out of four from him. Just the same, the Bengals early today were still closest to the leading New Yorkers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Braves left their losing streak behind as Jim Tobin beat the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 6-2, for his seventh victory . . . Bucky Walters was the losing pitcher . . . Heinie Helztel, Hartford rookie, made his debut at third base for Casey Stengel, which meant benching the weak-hitting Connie Ryan . . . Heltzel got one single in five tries and scored a run . . . Clyde Kluttz, one of Stengel's catchers, was rejected by the Boston draft board because of a knee injury . . . Phil Masi caught in the Cincy opener and made three hits.

♪ ♪ ♪

This is war relief fund day all through the majors, as well as at Fenway Park . . . On June 30 a total of 134,578 fans paid $147,391 to watch the 16 relief shows . . . The majors would like to swell that total to $300,000 by midnight tonight . . . Manny Salvo pitches this evening at Cincinnati . . . Prior to Salvo's appearance, a picked team of Braves and Reds will oppose Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes' nine . . . The release of Bucky Harris by the Phils came as a complete surprise to everyone, including Harris, who deserved a better break than he got from Bill Cox . . . The Red Sox play an exhibition at Camp Edwards on Monday.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	53	33	.616	..
Detroit	44	41	.518	8½
Washington	46	45	.505	9½
Cleveland	43	43	.500	10
Chicago	43	43	.500	10
St. Louis	41	44	.482	11½
Boston	41	46	.471	12½
Philadelphia	37	53	.411	18

Results July 27

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 4, Cleveland 3. (13 inns.).
Chicago 6, Washington 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	59	28	.678	..
Brooklyn	52	40	.565	9½
Pittsburgh	49	39	.557	10½
Cincinnati	45	44	.506	15
Chicago	41	47	.466	18½
Boston	36	48	.429	21½
Philadelphia	39	53	.424	22½
New York	34	56	.378	26½

Results July 27

Boston 6, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League To Operate With Six Member Clubs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28 (AP)—President Maurice Podoloff announced today that the American Hockey League would operate this year with at least six clubs and possibly seven.

Back from a league meeting held in Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Podoloff said the 1943 campaign would get under way on Nov. 3 with Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Providence, and Washington as starters.

Whether Hershey, Pa., a league member last year, will operate this year, Mr. Podoloff said, will depend on the gasoline rationing situation.

First for Ruffing

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 28 (AP)—Pvt. Red Ruffing, former New York Yankee pitching star, has won his first no-hit, no-run game.

He struck out nine batters, including former teammate Joe Di Maggio, as his Sixth Ferrying Group team beat the Santa Ana Airbase yesterday, 2 to 0.

Only one Santa Ana man reached first base—and that was on an error.

They're in the Army Now

Canadian Army Photo

Learning a Different Kind of Shot

Former big-name hockey stars, whose skill on flashing blades is remembered by all fans of the popular winter sport, are shown at a basic training center in Ottawa as they are given military instruction in the Canadian Army. Corporal Ken Clouthier is showing Private Mac Colville, former New York Ranger, how the magazine of a Bren gun is adjusted. Surrounding them, left to right, are Privates Sugar Jim Henry of the Rangers, Les Douglas of Detroit Red Wings, Al Barnes of Ottawa Commandos, Neil Colville of the Rangers, Kenny Reardon of Montreal Canadiens, Eddie Slowinski of the Commandos, and Jack McGill of Boston Bruins.

Drill Sergeant Now Bosses Hockey Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Across the sun-drenched drill ground at the Canadian Army's Training Center at Lansdowne Park here marched a platoon of brawny soldiers, arms, swinging high, heads up, rifles at the slope. A drill sergeant's staccato bark sent them on a right wheel. Another order gave them "about turn" and they did it all over again. They were out for a session of platoon drill.

Up in front were several faces behind a deep coating of tan—faces more familiar to thousands of hockey fans who follow the fortunes of the National Hockey League, than they appeared shouldering a rifle and outfitted in the dress of Canada's soldiers.

Ottawa Commandos

Two years ago they were thrilling packed arenas in the top professional circuit. Last winter they were members of Ottawa Commandos, who captured the Allan Cup, emblematic of the Canadian amateur title, although three of their team mates were called for overseas duty.

"They'll make real soldiers and will be a credit to the Canadian Army," commented Major A. R. MacNab, officer commanding the training center, as he stood in the middle of the spacious park casting a sharp eye at different platoons going up and down the parade ground.

There was a tone of pride and satisfaction to the O. C.'s comment, an apparent confidence borne in the favorable military record of these "big game" athletes. He was proud that all were displaying a razor-edged keenness in their training and satisfied that here was proof the cream of the athletic crop wasn't "just going along for the ride."

Platoon "Marker"

Major MacNab was speaking of fellows like Neil Colville, anchor man, or in military parlance, "marker" for the platoon: Mac Colville, who with brother Neil, hails from Edmonton and starred for New York Rangers; "Sugar Jim" Henry, of Winnipeg, also of Rangers; Ken Reardon, another Edmonton product, and formerly a husky defenseman with Montreal Canadiens; Jack McGill, of Edmonton, who played with Boston Bruins; Les Douglas, of Perth, Ont., who finished the 1943 season with Detroit Red Wings; Eddie Slowinski, of Winnipeg, member of last Winter's Ottawa Commandos, and Al Barnes, of Oshawa, also with the Allan Cup champions.

Once members of opposing teams, they gave no quarter nor asked for any. They are continuing their military training on that theory but now all buddies on the same team.

"Get 'em up! . . . up!" barked a pint-sized drill instructor in stentorian voice as the platoon paraded past. The barks sent arms swinging high.

"Watch your dressing!" came another sharp warning and bronzed recruits in shorts and sun helmets straightened their lines like veterans.

Eager to Learn

It was plainly evident they were eager to learn all about the army. Later in the day when instructions swung to the Bren gun, the players and their platoon comrades were tossing questions regarding the highly-effective weapon before the instructor had time to assemble the rifle.

Opinions came from all sides as to how the magazine was applied, how many rounds it contained, and a myriad of questions about its general operation. It was the same when they were introduced to the art of bayonet fighting.

These former athletes, once the high-salaried stars of professional hockey, are among the first out of their bunks when the dawn order is given. They take their turns at kitchen duty with a hustle. They participate in softball and other camp games. Some of them have been earmarked for a course at Officers' Training Centre. They should be successful on the basis of their early showing.

Marine Pitcher Is Starring Both on Mound and at Plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27—The manager of the Marine baseball team here is a top sergeant and not given to worrying, but recently he has been wondering just what to do with Private First Class Nathaniel C. Wright, Jr.

As a pitcher, so far this season, Private Wright has won 17 and lost two against fast semi-pro competition. This includes two shutouts in one day and, in itself, should be enough to make up any manager's mind.

But the Marine outfield, thinking of forming a protective association, objects to Wright's exhibitionism at the plate. In brief, he has made them look silly in the past 25 games by rapping out a .385 average which includes five home runs and a pair of long distance triples.

"What does this fellow think he is?" the manager wants to know. "A chucker or an outfielder?"

No Relief

Inasmuch as there are only nine men on the team, which operates out of the Charleston Navy Yard, Wright by necessity has spent most of his time on the mound. Because there is no relief for him, Wright has to work the full nine innings all by his lonesome.

Wright is a New Englander from Malden, Mass., and getting information out of him is like trying to draw military secrets out of a pine tree. A conversation about himself goes something like this:

"When the Marines played a double-header against the Summerville semi-pros, did you have to work both games?"

"Yep."

"What were the scores?"

"One to nothin' and one to nothin'."

"How many hits did they get?"

"Five."

"Was that in the first game or the second?"

"Nope. That's the total."

Is a Righthander

Wright, who is a right-hander, pitched for Malden High School and the American Legion team in his home town. In 1941 he played semipro ball for the Malden Merchants, winning 17 and losing 5.

In 1940 Wright drifted into Boston and spent the summer with the Braves. They said he was too light, 130 pounds. The next summer he went out to the Red Sox park, but hadn't gained any weight in the meantime. The Marines have been good to him, however, and he now tips 150 pounds on the scales.

His mound skill is based on a highly perfected knuckle ball and a baffling change of pace. Says his manager, "You can go out to lunch waiting for that knuckler to come up to the plate." Praise like this from a top sergeant makes Private First Class Wright blush and mutter self-deprecations.

Has Regular Job

When he isn't pitching or hitting for the Marine ball team, Wright is a member of the guard company at the Charleston Navy Yard. Every man on the nine-man squad has a regular job to do. They play on liberty time.

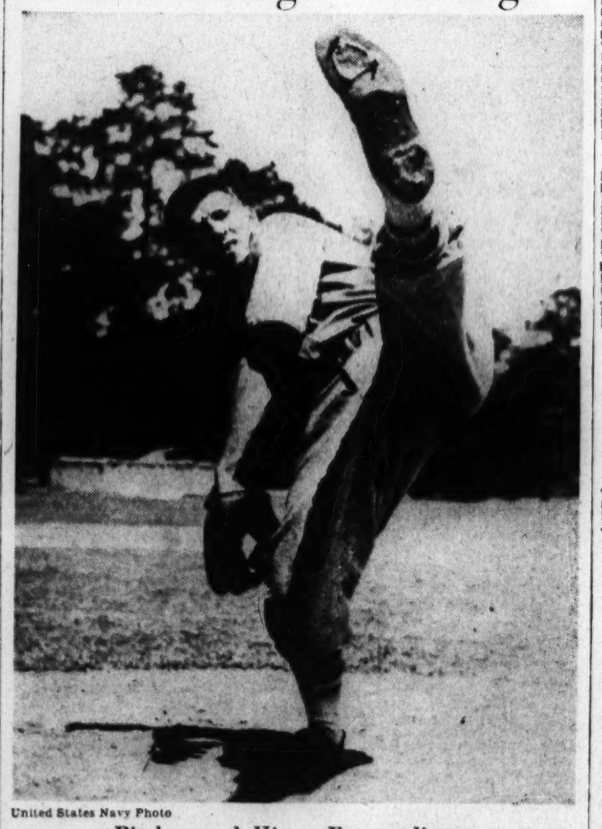
Wright is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Wright, Sr. His father was a semipro pitcher 20 years ago and played throughout New England.

Playing independent ball around Charleston, the Marines have beaten the semipro league leaders three games out of four and have beaten just about everybody else who will play them. None are professional players.

Wright left a job with the Boston and Maine railroad to enter the regular Marines last July. He probably will remain in the Marines after the war.

But in the meantime, on the ball diamond, Private Wright has the situation well in hand—and glove.

Has Manager Guessing



United States Navy Photo

Pitcher and Hitter Extraordinary

With a record of 17 games won as against only two losses, Pitcher Nathaniel C. Wright, Jr.'s, place might be thought to be on the mound. But the manager of his Marine team at Charleston, S. C., is also faced with Wright's .385 average at bat, and is wondering whether Wright should not play all the time in the outfield.

Fitzsimmons Takes Over As Boss of Phils

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (AP)—Easy-going Freddy Fitzsimmons took over direction of the slumping Philadelphia Phillies today in place of Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris, who described himself as surprised by the first managerial change of the major league season.

"Fat Freddie" broke into organized baseball with the same team as Harris—in 1916 with Muskegeon, Mich., of the old Central League.

"I consider it a great honor, naturally, to become a major league manager and I believe the Philadelphia club has great possibilities," the veteran Brooklyn pitcher-coach said after the Phillies' Board of Directors announced he would take over "in the best interests of the successful operation of the club."

Not Been Informed

Harris, who was named manager of the Phillies after William D. Cox acquired the club in a deal with the National League last spring, said at St. Louis that he had not been informed he was being replaced.

"This is the most shocking thing that has happened to me in my entire life," said the soft-spoken former "boy manager" of the Washington Senators. "I have not talked with Bill Cox and this is all a surprise to me. I have nothing to say."

Fitzsimmons, meanwhile, who said he remained in his Chicago hotel room all day yesterday, "so I would not have to answer a lot of questions," planned to take over managership of the Phillies before their game with the St. Louis Cardinals tonight.

18-Year Veteran

A veteran of more than 18 years' pitching with the Dodgers and New York Giants, Fitzsimmons came to the seventh-place Phillies, who earlier this season had soared into the first division as a twin loss to St. Louis gave them a score of three wins in 11 games on their current road trip.

Twice the National League's leading pitcher and a veteran of three World Series, though he never won a Series game, Fitzsimmons said he "might try to do a little bit more pitching this year if I am able."

He also was reported to have said that he would retain Chuck Klien as coach of the Phillies but not Bucky Harris' longtime associate, Earl Whitehill.

Big Surprise

Fitzsimmons said the Philadelphia offer "came as a big surprise." Although he had seen Branch Rickey, President of the Dodgers, last Saturday "and his conversation apparently was to find out if I would be available for the job." Then on Monday, he said, "I was approached in New York by Cox."

The statement of the Phillies' Directors did not mention the status of Harris, himself a member of the Board, who came up from Toronto of the International League in 1919 and in his first season as manager piloted the Washington club to its first American League championship and a 4-3 victory over the Giants in the 1924 World Series.

The Senators repeated their league victory under Harris in 1925 but lost the series to the Pittsburgh Pirates. Harris returned to the National Capital in 1936 after managing the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox, and was released at the end of the 1942 season.

Marchildon in RCAF

WINNIPEG (AP)—Phil Marchildon, former Philadelphia Athletics pitcher, has been commissioned a pilot officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force, the RCAF has announced.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Newsome	166	19	53	0	8	.319
Culberson	210	24	62	3	25	.295
Partee	165	19	48	0	14	.291
Fox	333	39	92	2	27	.276
Cronin	58	6	16	4	20	.276
Doerr	346	35	88	10	45	.254
Tabor	319	28	80	8	41	.251
Metkovich	52	6	13	1	7	.250
Lupien	342	30	82	3	20	.240
Conroy	65	9	14	1	4	.215
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	83	8	16	0	5	.193
Barna	112	18	19	2	10	.170
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	39	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	350	57	95	3	21	.271
Nieman	150	19	40	0	18	.267
Masi	120	17	32	2	15	.267
Kluttz	109	8	28	0	9	.257
Workman	341	49	87	0	43	.238
Burns	72	6	17	1	8	.236
Wietelmann	293	22	68	0	22	.232
Ryan	248	26	56	1	16	.226
Ross	183	22	40	5	20	.219
Heltzel	5	1	1	0	0	.200
Jonat	300	25	54	2	17	.180
Farrell	35	2	6	0	1	.171
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Lucier	2	3
Judd	9	5	Woods	1	1
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	1	6
Brown	5	4	Newsome	1	5
Terry	5	5			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	7	7	Andrews	7	13
Salvo	3	3	Martin	0	0
MacFayden	1	1	Farrell	0	1
Javery	5	9	Odom	0	2
Barrett	7	9			

Minor League Scores

Results July 27

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4-4, Buffalo 2-3.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 2.
Rochester 7-6, Syracuse 3-2.
Baltimore 3-4, Montreal 2-1.

American Association

Toledo 5, Minneapolis 4.
Columbus 4-4, St. Paul 2-3.
Kansas City 4-3, Louisville 6-4.
Indianapolis 3-3, Milwaukee 6-4.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 8, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 4, Portland 1.
Only games.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8-3, Little Rock 4-4.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 0.
Montgomery 3, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 8-2, Memphis 7-11.

Eastern League

Utica 13, Wilkes Barre 2.
Scranton 4, Albany 3.
Hartford-Binghampton, postponed.
Springfield-Elmira, postponed.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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E	A	T		A	D	A								
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued from previous page)

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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

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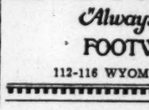
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A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
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It's Great!

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A Smart New Crop of Cotton Fashions
to keep you cool and lovely all summer
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Buy Your
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Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Arctic—*Ark'-tik* (a as in arm, i short).

Pronunciation of the first syllable as though it were spelled without a c could be condoned, perhaps, on the ground of inheritance. For anciently, in the time of Chaucer, it was so spelled. The c belongs there, nevertheless, by Greek derivation, and it should no more be left out than the e, for example, in a derivative like "aerial." Classic roots tend to assert their nature in such concerns.

Hieroglyphs — *Hi'-er-o-glifs* (first i long, e as in maker, o quick-long as in obey, second i short).

The adjective "hieroglyphic" came first, entering English by way, evidently, of French. It worked into that language from a Greek compound referring to the "sacred inscriptions," or picture-writing, found on Egyptian monuments. Both noun and adjective are in much rhetorical use.

Precedence — *Pre-sed'-ens* (first e quick-long as in debate, second long, third clipped-short as in silent).

Carries a connotation of ceremony and refers to the person, idea, or thing that should "go before" another. Since the seventeenth century in this signification. The ending *ence* is arbitrarily put on a verbal stem to form a noun, though after a common enough procedure. English words grow out of Latin as well as pattern directly from it.

Precedent (noun)—*Pres'-e-dent* (first e short, second quick-long, third clipped-short). When the word is used as an adjective, the accent is shifted to the second syllable, as in "precedence," and the e of that syllable then becomes long.

Defined as an act or an instance that is taken as a guide for any of like sort that follows. Carries the force of "example," with the added notion of something that ought to be, as well as may be, copied.

Supremacy — *Su-prem'-a-si* (u quick-long as in unite, e short, a as in sofa, i short). By Webster's second choice, the u may be sounded *oo* as in moon.

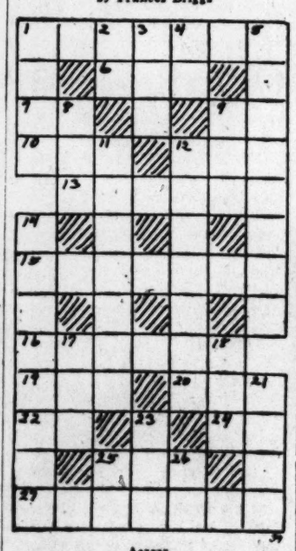
Modern rhetorical employment of the word seems imbued with recollection of the "King's supremacy," which was a political issue in sixteenth-century England. This abstract got formed in a period when Latin was regarded as a stockpile out of which material for enrichment of the English vocabulary might be taken at will.

Winged—An adjective that may be pronounced in either one or two syllables, according to the authority observed and use in the context. The Oxford Dictionary advises that it be pronounced in two syllables and exceptionally in one. Webster's prefers the one-syllable way in ordinary prose situations, but allows two syllables "rhetorically or poetically." Funk & Wagnalls seems to be of the same view; Century also.

The noun "wing" comes down from early English with shifting vowel, and the sound of it must have suffered a good many variations, according to period and locality.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



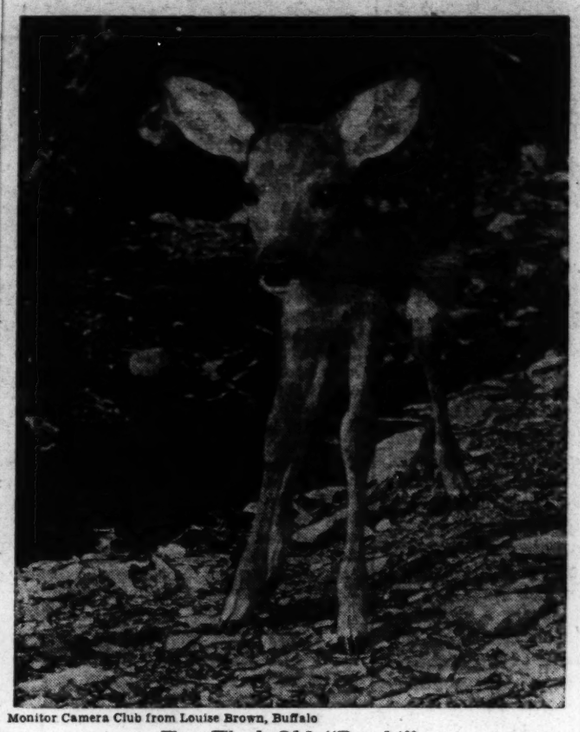
Across

1—In Stephen Foster's song, "Starlight and dewdrops are waiting for" whom?
6—A marble.
7—What State of U. S. raises many mules (abbr.)?
9—Bone.
10—Would you eat, row, or fly so-called "hopping John"?
13—Girl's name.
15—What is a house for a dog or for dogs?
18—What do you call the heading of an item in a newspaper?
16—What American jurist became High Commissioner of Baseball?
19—In heraldry, fleur-de-lis is called what?
20—Who is a character in Byron's "Siege of Corinth"?
22—Either.
24—Biblical pronoun.
25—What is a small snake of Egypt?
27—Who was the actor whom Julia Marlowe wed?

Down

1—Cupola is what?
3—What is the unit of measure used by printers in U. S.?
4—What is a river of eastern France?
5—Symbol for magnesium is what?
8—What name was given by Spenser to his early love?
8—What tree was held sacred by ancient Gauls and Britons?
9—Poem.
11—300 is highest possible score in what game?
12—What imaginary archipelago is supposedly now represented in part by the Antilles?
14—What bivalve mollusk has shell radially ribbed and the edge undulated (pl.)?
17—To ventilate.
18—Crafty.
21—What English Quaker was founder of one of American colonies?
23—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
25—Near.
26—What is 12th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)



Monitor Camera Club from Louise Brown, Buffalo

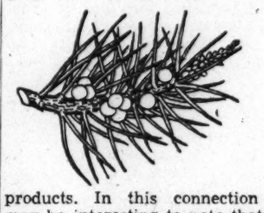
Two-Week-Old "Bambi"

"This fawn," writes the contributor, "was one of triplets. The mother couldn't feed all three, so the children living on a farm in West Falls, N. Y., adopted her. Bambi enjoys the attention of the youngsters and beagle pups on the farm and follows them everywhere."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Strategically Important Camphor Can Be Obtained From Pine Trees?

The United States today uses more than 5,000,000 pounds of camphor annually—and practically all of it comes from our southern pine trees. The major portion of this camphor, in what is known as technical grade, is utilized in the manufacture of cellulose nitrate plastics for pen and pencil sets, heels for women's shoes, photographic film, and important war



products. In this connection it may be interesting to note that in 1869 John Hyatt mixed camphor with nitrated cotton cellulose and eventually produced the first man-made plastic—celluloid.

Less than ten years ago Japan had a monopoly on natural camphor, which they distilled from the wood of camphor trees grown on the island of Formosa.

Today, synthetic camphor can be made from pine trees. The United States Bureau of Standards, after exhaustive tests, has declared it to be identical with natural camphor in chemical properties as well as in appearance, weight, color, and scent.

In making synthetic camphor, a purified form of turpentine known as pinene is used as a base. This product of the pine tree travels through an intricate maze of pipes, autoclaves, tanks, and other equipment in the synthetic camphor plant, some of the units of which are so tall that they project upward through two or more floors of the edifice.

If you should visit the plant in operation, you would doubtless be astonished at the almost complete absence of workmen handling materials along the production line. The processing operations are continuously maintained by a comparatively small staff of chemists and technicians who study their charts and occasionally operate the control valves.

Stripped of chemical terminology, the process of making synthetic camphor involves changing pinene from a liquid to a solid, and vice versa, camphor flakes finally emerging to fall like snow into barrels for shipment.

W. B. Keasbey

Quotation

You will succeed best when you put the restless, anxious side of affairs out of mind, and allow the restful side to live in your thoughts.—Margaret Stowe

In Lighter Vein

You Can't Deny It

"What's a pin-up girl that the soldiers talk so much about, Daddy?"

"Well, in this household it's your new baby sister."

Wary Natives

One village store never seemed to have any loafers hanging around its vicinity. The summer visitor was about to ask about this unusual situation when he noticed a sign which announced the proprietor as an agent of an insurance company.

Geography Class

Mrs. Jones: "Now, pupils, the latest island taken over by our troops is roughly about as large as Siam."

Willie Junior (taking notes): "The captured island is as large as Mrs. Jones."

Golfer's Lament

I hate to play with Peter Botts,
He comes and watches all my shots,
And tries to make me count them all
Even those that do not move the ball.

—Unidentified Clipping.

A Verse for Today . . .

And it shall be, if thou wilt hearken unto all that I command thee, and wilt walk in my ways, . . . that I will be with thee, and build thee a sure house.—I Kings 11:38

Pilgrimage Aided

Cambridge, Mass.

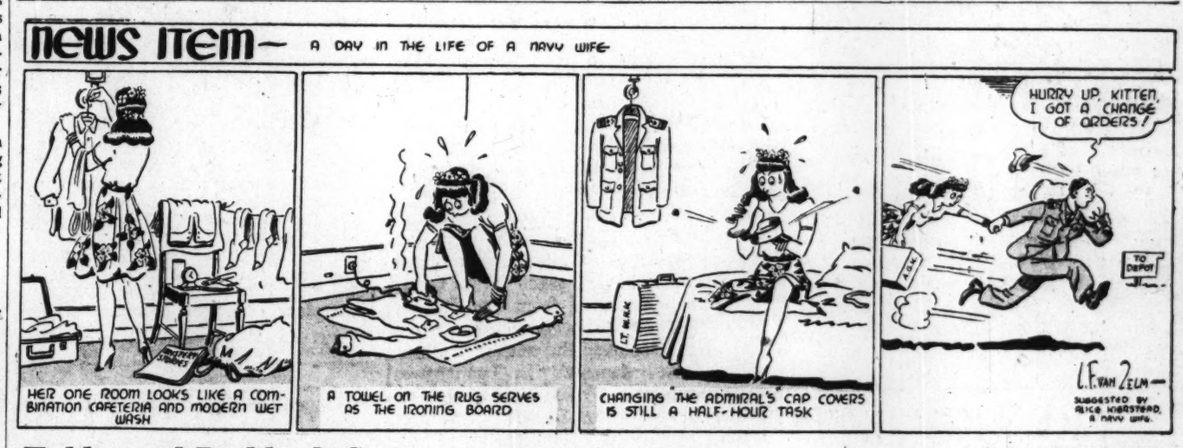
Mrs. Duck and nine little ducklings were striving to get across Memorial Drive. She was trying desperately to find an opening in a wire fence in order to reach her distant objective—the Charles River. After surveying the situation for some time she finally succeeded in pushing the ducklings through the small wire openings and was about to fly over the fence when an inspired onlooker picked Mrs. Duck up and put her down gently on the other side.

However, the difficult part was yet to come. The little family still had to cross two lanes of fairly heavy traffic. This time a woman office worker came to the rescue. She stopped traffic on both lanes until the unruffled duck family had waddled across.

Impatient motorists settled back with a smile when they found out the reason for the delay. Other spectators were needlessly concerned as to how the little ones were going to negotiate the final part of the journey—the six-foot drop from the embankment wall to the water. They hopped in after Mrs. D. as easily as a duck takes to water!

Sergeant Pilchock, United States Army.

"That's all right—I wouldn't think of charging a 'non-com' anything!"


NEWS ITEM— A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A NAVY WIFE
HER ONE ROOM LOOKS LIKE A COMBINATION CAFETERIA AND MODERN WET WASH
A TOWEL ON THE RUG SERVES AS THE IRONING BOARD
CHANGING THE ADMIRAL'S CAP COVERS IS STILL A HALF-HOUR TASK
HURRY UP, KITTEN, I GOT A CHANGE OF ORDERS!
TO DEPOT
L.F. VAN ZELM
SUGGESTED BY ALICE HOERSTEAD, A NAVY WIFE.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Beginning of the End*

By Le Pelley

THESE ARE THE ORDERS !! LETS GO —
WE'LL GET THEM ALL THIS TIME — THANKS, BOYS !!
DRIVE RIGHT UP TO THE HOUSE... THE OTHERS HAVE PICKED UP OUR SIGNAL BY NOW...
TAKE THE SIDE ENTRANCE, BILL, I'LL GO THROUGH THE HALL —
WELL! I GUESS THAT FINISHES THE BUSINESS OF THE SABOTEURS!
GOOD-BY, SPY. HERE'S THE FBI!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Think It Over*

By Rodgers

"How about it?" I asked Blackie. "Could you persuade your friends to stay away from Uncle George's farm this summer?"
"Hur—m," he said, "You've been so nice to me I'd like to help you out."
"Well then, why don't you?" I wagged—
"If you knew more about me you wouldn't ask that," he cawed. "Oh, go on!" I wagged. "I know you are the nicest crow I ever met—"
Then I told him to think it over and let me know tomorrow.

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Puts Both Feet In It*

By The Hagers

Miss Lilly came with yards of net
To fix the spare room for Claudette.
From decorating I was barred,
So I went out and mowed the yard.
"Come in!" at last Miss Lilly cried,
And, timidly, I stepped inside.
The glimpse I had was short but sweet,
For I forgot to wipe my feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Any Carrots, Mr. Churchill?

Few among the signs now visible support those sanguine hopes that Italy could pass swiftly or easily from the position of Axis accomplice to that of Allied aide. The British Prime Minister's advice to let Italy "stew in its own juice" for a while seems to reflect accurately British-American diplomatic and military plans. And the indications that Hitler is strengthening his clutch on Italy confirm the impression that dropping Mussolini did not break the Axis.

Mr. Churchill's declaration that no proposition has been received from the Badoglio Government deserves more credence than the many rumors of peace offers. Should there be such a proposal, it would have to be accompanied by plans for handing over to Allied forces a dozen key positions in Italy. And the Allies would have to be in a position to take over at once. For so long as the Nazis maintain military control in Italy—and there is no sign that their grip has been broken—it is idle to talk as if Italy could walk unrestrained into the Allied camp.

Indeed, it is also idle to talk as if the Italian people had an easy choice. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have been appealing to them to choose as if they were free agents. But how much freer are they than the peoples of other occupied countries? Italy has been "occupied" by the Fascist Party for twenty years and by the German Army and Gestapo for two. Public opinion has neither printing presses nor guns with which to express itself. And the people so far have had from the Allies little that looked attractive—Mr. Churchill's scorching threats or actual bombs.

Mr. Churchill himself told the House of Commons that the Italian people have been left "without any influence on their country's destinies." That may be too strong. The people do retain some influence. Even a dictatorship cannot ignore them. But if they are to take great risks to aid the Allies, do threats constitute an adequate appeal?

Statesmen who wish to move a people to action usually follow the tactics of the farmer with the donkey—they apply not merely a stick at one end but a carrot at the other. Mr. Churchill offered a restoration of "parliamentary institutions," and "a respectable place in the world." Perhaps the Italian people today can better appreciate the freedom they had before Mussolini. But is there nothing more immediate to offer them? What about protection from German reprisals? Have the Allies any plans for really saving Italy from being a battleground? What about food? What about hopes of a republic?

The Allies should not promise more than they can deliver. But they must be equally alert not to kill hope. We must trust that secretly they are offering to responsible patriots in Italy much more than they hold out publicly while they "hot the fire."

The Great Neverfail

We are glad to see that the ubiquitous Associated Press, so busy with the peregrinations of armies and dictators these stuffy days, yet has time to report from North Africa on a curious engine of war, Maj. Orville Chatt's "Neverfail Lizard Trap" (pat. pend.). It is about ready to go into mass production by the Great American Snipe Corp., manufacturers, among other things, of left-handed monkey wrenches and type-lice eradicators.

It appears that Captain Karas of Framingham, Massachusetts, reported one day that he had seen a lizard in his Algerian tent. Major Chatt, formerly a judge in his native Tekamah, Nebraska, and hence commanding the ability to look somber at will, remarked that the Captain had better borrow a lizard trap and eliminate the little menace forthwith.

Having directed the Captain on a 25-mile tour in fruitless quest of such a trap, Major Chatt and his cronies felt they had to make good. The "Neverfail" was the result. At first glance, it was just a small, oblong box, with a small hole in one end. But what really distinguished the device as the product of a master hand were the signs: "Enter," "Welcome," "Bait Within."

Included with the implement was a circular of directions, including a short history of the development of the Neverfail, crediting its immense success to the signs.

Next thing, we suppose, the boys will be carrying a large model Neverfail to Europe, orating on its charms as a refuge for such of the reptilis axilla who are uninitiated in the old American custom of bagging snipe at midnight, fetching rubber chases for the printer or double files for the top sergeant.

Mr. Petrillo's Good-Will Tour

To bring the world's great music and virtuosos to the hamlets and villages that cannot, or at least do not, afford them is a completely laudable thing. But we shall reserve judgment on this latest flight in the realm of public relations and public uplift by James Caesar Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians until the practical application and some of its results can be studied.

Everybody can agree with President Roosevelt, as quoted by Mr. Petrillo, in endorsing the idea of giving residents of small towns more "first-class music, especially in wartime." Of course, it might be unkind to note that these are among the people barred from some of this music by Mr. Petrillo's ban on recordings; also, that for a considerable period the Boston orchestra—admitted by all to be one of the best, and by many to be the *very* best symphony group in America—was denied these people via the radio because of a ruling by Mr. Petrillo.

It appears that the burden of rescuing the president of the musicians' union from wide unpopularity is to be assigned to the top-flight orchestras. But, even so, if the concerts are a success, and if they are of a number that really reaches a substantial portion of the small-town population, a worthwhile service will have been rendered.

The Moscow Manifesto

The latest gains on the Russian front, in which Premier Stalin is reported taking a personal, on-the-spot part, focus attention sharply on the need for more progress toward unity on the peace front. It was out of Moscow a few days ago that a clear sign of this need appeared. This was the "Free Germany" manifesto. It was announced as the work of German refugees in Russia. It had its encouraging points, like the pronouncement in favor of a democratic Germany. But it was not the work of a committee whose hopes were known and underwritten outside the Russian capital.

This fact raises a question as to whether the United States and Britain have been more careful than their Russian ally to make sure that pronouncements about the future of Germany and other States should not offer the Axis an opportunity for divisive propaganda. It was apparent that the Moscow manifesto took Washington and London by surprise. The American and British peoples got a taste of what it is like to be working in the dark as to a powerful ally's intentions. This is a feeling the Russians may have experienced many a time.

The "Free Germany" manifesto has raised in some quarters such questions as whether the Russians intend to offer the Germans easier peace terms than those to be expected from the United States and Britain, and whether conflict may arise over the administration of territories—especially in Germany—to be occupied by United Nations forces. For it is known that Russia is training a force of administrators similar to the AMGOT.

It is all too easy to overemphasize these doubts. Mr. Stalin's order of the day for May 1 used the very words, "unconditional surrender," applied to Hitlerite Germany, that were embodied in the Casablanca declaration. The broad objectives of all the Allies remain similar. More complete liaison on details, and on the strategy of political warfare, is still needed, however, if the possibility of little misunderstandings being ballooned into big obstructions is to be averted.

Nature's Help

In Massachusetts, it is estimated there are not less than five insect-eating birds per acre, or some 25,600,000 in all. Ornithologists agree that 100 insects a day is a conservative estimate of the quantity consumed by each insectivorous bird. Thus the Bay State furnishes some 2,560,000,000 insects daily to the bird population.

A recent writer to the Rural New Yorker discusses the question of natural pest control. The writer explains how plum and prune trees in a chicken yard were free of curculio and that apple trees in which bird feeding stations were maintained were remarkably free of worms.

Mankind has much to learn of Nature's processes. It has a fruitful experience in store as it learns to harness her services more fully. On the surface, American agriculture has made great progress with chemicals for fertilizers and improved plant varieties and methods of cultivation. It can also help food production by encouraging the co-operation of feathered allies.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Drunken Driving

William R. McKay, president of the California Safety Council, has concluded "that automatic suspension of an operator's license, upon conviction of driving while drunk, should be the courts' policy."

Records show that fines, imprisonment nor suspension of the driver's license have brought the desired result. Some judges have been asked what they will do in the event a driver has been convicted of driving while deprived of his driver's license. So far we have been unable to get a definite statement of this phase of the matter.

If there is no law governing this condition, it would be well for legislators to look to Illinois and copy an effective law to reduce the practice of driving while drunk. A casualty insurance company has this to say: "Under the drastic provisions of the Illinois law, anyone injured in person or property, or means of support, directly or indirectly due to intoxication, shall have a right of action both against the dealer who furnished the liquor and against the property owner."

Burlingame, Calif. JERE. HEILMAN

The American Objective

The Preamble to our Constitution contains the yardstick of legislative objectives—the perpetual aims of the American people for their home front. Every law passed by Congress should be judged by this yardstick.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Every American is a consumer and the general welfare of 130,000,000 Americans is promoted only when inflation is checked by rolling back the prices of all commodities to the September 15, 1942, level.

Chicago RICHARD J. ZAVERTNIK

"Passports to New Worlds"

I read with interest the article in the Magazine Section of the Monitor, entitled "Passports to New Worlds."

Everyone agrees that Nazi and Fascist youths need re-education. Should not every prison camp be furnished with a library containing books on American history, the works of Mark Twain, Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Sandburg, etc., also plenty of German-English dictionaries so that those in our prison camps may begin their own re-education, and will at least understand what "Americanism" means? And don't forget great American poetry. Perhaps this is being done. (MRS.) NATHAN G. CHATTERTON

Stamford, Conn.

Unjust Discrimination?

Everyone knows of the valiant part being played by the Chinese in this war. They are one of our allies with whom we are fighting to safeguard the rights and equality of all men, yet when the Chinese seamen come to our country for war supplies they are confined to their ship without privilege of shore leave such as is extended to the seamen of our other allies. Is such unjust discrimination fair?

Point Pleasant, N. J. MINERVA LAUG

"Red Points for Waste Fats"

We are all doing our best or what we so far think our best to save fats for the Government and the butcher is supposed to pay a few cents for them. Now my thought is that instead of being paid, if the housewife were given a red point credit it would be an incentive. It would reimburse her for the waste that she has paid for in precious points.

Cleveland, Ohio EDITH ANISFIELD WOLF

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Russian Front—and Rear

For Cousins—A Conversation Piece

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Considerable heat is being generated at the moment—and fortunately some light of a sort—by the forcible rubbing together of two branches of thought about the postwar world.

One of these is a hefty bough, hewn, sawed and stacked up in geometrical order by woodsmen Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson to make a book called "The Problems of Lasting Peace."

The other is, by physical comparison, a twig—but a resilient one. It is like the twig that snaps back and whips you in the face when you are on a woodsy trail behind a person without too much regard for the hindmost.

This twig, an Atlantic Monthly article by Rebecca West called "The Hoover Frame of Mind," has caught many of Mr. Hoover's friends, and made them want to talk back. So the current issue of the Atlantic contains letters from Editor Weeks's irate subscribers, and other letters from other of his subscribers, all pertaining to Miss West's article. It is these letters rather than the book or the article that suggest comment at this moment. For they disclose a part of the problem of lasting peace, and some sidelights on the American and British frame of mind, that could prove as important as any blueprint or lack thereof when the time comes for cousins to work together for brotherhood.

* * *

One lesson in cousinship these letters emphasize is that some Americans are as sensitive as some Britons over criticism from "the other side." Both claim the right to criticize violently their own affairs and thoughts but feel that others should politely pull their punches in the name of international understanding.

Some of us lose our sense of humor the moment our cousins—British or American—point to real or supposed defects in us. This, regardless of the possibility that the defects may bear very heavily on the interests and fortunes of the critics. This, regardless too, of the point that the critics are often friends, not enemies, of the other country, and are looking desperately for a common ground on which the two nations can find real security for themselves and others.

Another available lesson in cousinship is that while both nations contain supersensitive people, they are not necessarily supersensitive about the same things.

For example, Miss West's reference to Mr. Hoover's English as "pidgin," probably hurt many Americans more deeply than her fundamental difference of viewpoint; for few Americans can be sure that, by Miss West's standards, they do not themselves speak pidgin English. But it would be hard for an American to insult an Englishman by a reference to his use of the mother tongue.

This dissimilarity of sensitiveness is further illustrated in an experience recounted by a veteran reviewer of the stage in both countries. He has recalled that a line going something like this: "Cheat, liar, thief, Englishman!" brought down the house with laughter in an English theater. He wonders what would have been the effect in an American theater had a line like that been spoken ending with American. It wouldn't do, would it?

* * *

But there is a third fact about conversations between cousins that we may observe. For every letter in the Atlantic, either disapproving or approving of Miss West's attack on the Hoover-Gibson book, we might find a similar expression by Britons whenever such an attack crosses the Atlantic in the west-to-east direction. That is, just as some Americans welcome Miss West's article as a genuine contribution to the very understanding which others say it threatens, so Britons applaud and hiss with utter lack of unanimity their critics in "the States."

Thus these peoples show themselves to be made up of strongly individual persons. One thing both must have, then, is freedom. And their two histories march side by side toward that goal.

No Fun to Be an OPA Boss, Either

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

The American public's difficulties with OPA were pointedly analyzed by Chester Bowles, new Senior Deputy Administrator for OPA, at his first Washington press conference when he said:

"The trouble is that the public thinks OPA always has a choice between the right and the wrong.

"Usually, what OPA has is a choice between three or four evils."

Mr. Bowles was talking specifically about the choice between price subsidies and a skyrocketing cost of living.

Most OPA activities are necessary evils. Take rationing, for instance. Naturally, it's un-American. The American way of life is an abundant way. It goes against the natural grain for us to have to accept shortage of any kind.

It's not OPA's fault that food or tires or bicycles are short, though it often gets the blame. Actually, the business of getting adequate supplies is the job of WPB, the War Food Administration, the Petroleum Administration, and the Office of Economic Warfare, or of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the importer.

The shortage may be due to the capture of resources by the enemy as in the case of rubber, submarine activity as in the case of sugar, competition from the war machine as in the case of steel for bicycles, or new demands from lend-lease and the armed services as in the case of food.

These are the spots where the scarcity must be cured before OPA can do away with rationing which is merely a process for dividing up fairly what is left.

Mr. Bowles's first press conference yesterday reminded me of the first one Harry Hopkins held back in the spring of 1933. He had just come to Washington as Federal Relief Administrator. "I take this job with the premise that this whole business of relief is bad," he said. The sonner he could end relief and work himself out of a job, the happier he would be, he said.

The new OPA Deputy Administrator remarked on his arrival here yesterday: "No sensible person would seek a job of this kind. And believe me, I didn't seek this one."

He went on to say that an organization like OPA is essential in every modern country at war. "Without an OPA to administer rationing, rent control, and price control, we civilians here at home would face chaos," he declared. "Tens of thousands of our defense workers and other essential workers would find it difficult or impossible to get to their jobs. There would be long lines in front of our food stores with the most food going to the highest bidders and those who were willing to hoard."

The gasoline situation today shows what Mr. Bowles means when he says OPA usually doesn't have a choice between right and wrong, but between three or four evils. The supply of gasoline is not OPA's business. It gets from Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes the figures on the amount to be available to civilians after the Army and Navy have taken theirs and enough fuel oil has been put aside for next winter. Whatever the supply picture—now being reviewed for the President by James F. Byrnes—proves to be, OPA plans to do away with the ban on pleasure driving by evening up the amount of outstanding coupons with the supply. The ban was an emergency measure because too many coupons were given out by local boards.

OPA's choice at the moment was whether Eastern war workers should have enough gasoline to get to their work or whether all motorists in the area should be spared the nuisance and humility of a Gestapo spying on their pleasure driving. It was a choice of two evils. The choice was easy.

The contemplated lifting of coffee rationing indicates that OPA doesn't believe in rationing merely for scarcity's sake, though there are those who believe the machinery should be kept in case it is needed later on.

That may be cautious but it might also be a way of looking for trouble, instead of welcoming back abundance. Once in a while OPA has a right and wrong decision to make, too.

The Wide Horizon

107 Chinese a Year

By Pearl Strachan

Only with China's help can we overcome Japan. Without the resistance which China has shown to Japan during the past six years, the latter would probably have invaded Australia and have to be dealt with on American soil. Still there are Americans who wish to preserve the unjust, discriminatory exclusion laws which bar Chinese from entering the United States, while any native of a European nation, including those with which we are at war, is eligible to admission on a quota basis.

Still there are Americans who resist a proper adjustment and refer to the "Chinese menace." What menace an annual quota of 107 Chinese could constitute, it is impossible to imagine.

The resistance comes from astonishing sources. Here, for example, is a communication on the official stationery of a United States Senator, a man who was sent to Washington by the voters in a State of the Middle West: "It is impossible, practically, to permit free access to this country by a race of people so numerous as the Chinese, and whose standard of living is so much lower than our own. It simply demoralizes our whole economic structure."

* * *

I am not sentimental about the Chinese. Many of them are my friends, and they will be the first to agree with me that not all Chinese are honest; not all are even intelligent. There are Chinese rogues just as there are American rogues and English rogues and French rogues.

Never in any American Chinatown have I encountered lawlessness, vulgarity, drunkenness, or other distressing conditions such as I have found in congested areas of other races. The poorest Chinese child as well as the richest is brought up in an atmosphere of self-discipline. The Chinese are, in a word, civilized. The Chinese people are about as free of totalitarian inclinations or regimentation as any nation upon earth. They are mentally adult. They retain their individuality, so dear to the heart of the true democrat, even in their alms-giving. Unwilling to let their unfortunates apply for help to American welfare agencies, they take upon themselves full responsibility for their race.

The gentleman in Washington, in his letter to his correspondent in his home State, continues: "I fear your enthusiasm may color your opinions. I have been rather of the feeling that we have done and are doing very much more for China and the Chinese than they are doing for us." He expresses admiration for the courageous battle against the Japanese but adds "they are carrying on this fight in defense of themselves. . . . It is always well to keep one's perspective straight."

* * *

What country would not carry on a fight to defend itself? Is that any reason for denying equable status in immigration? And is not the opposition to Japanese aggression a definite sign of ideals and aims related to our own?

The director of the Chinese Service Bureau in Boston, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, who has worked in a number of foreign countries in the Chinese consular service, points out that in that city there is little home life in Chinatown since there are only one hundred wives and families among a population of 7,200 (and in the entire country only 4,500 Chinese wives among 136,000) since no Chinese wife of even an American-born Chinese can enter.

Yet with little to create a homelike environment, he reports that nevertheless, "A Chinese, working so hard day and night, has never gone mad, or run amuck and has never attacked an American woman so cruelly that he is taken as an alleged criminal to court." He quotes a judge who testifies that in 21 years on the bench he has seen only one Chinese convicted, a man who robbed one of his own countrymen.

As I have sat, sometimes, in New York's Chinatown, in a humble flat over a curio shop while a slant-eyed little girl, who attends grammar school, has brought me sliced orange or tea to quench my thirst, I have watched the sightseers in the street below, glancing suspiciously at the residents whom they pass, and have contrasted their rude manners with those of my Chinese hosts.

Chinese industry often excites jealousy on the part of the less energetic. Instead of constituting a menace or a demoralizing influence, the small number of citizens which would be permitted under equable quota laws would, it seems to me, mean a beneficial ingredient in the "economic structure."

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